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MODERN TIMES

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VOL. I NO. 23 | New Haven | APRIL 1 – 14, 1971

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Hospital Union Drive Raises Boss's Pressure

Workers and union organizers confront hospital management. From left to right: Kenneth Grubbs, administrator; and union organizers Roosevelt Ward, William Morico and Vincent Ciulla.

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

It was "high noon " at ten a.m., March 23 as eighty-five workers in the Yale New-Haven Hospital dietary department confronted the administration to demand recognition of their union – Local 1199, National Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, RWDSU, AFL–CIO – and an end to harassment by supervisors.

The workers marched to the office of hospital administrator, Charles Womer, at 10 a.m. Instead of Womer, two assistant administrators met with the dietary workers and their union representatives as they crowded in the hall outside the office.

The workers demanded recognition of their union on the basis of a "card count," showing a majority of workers in the dietary department to have signed union cards. They were refused.

They notified the administrators that they would file a petition for an election with the Connecticut Labor Relations Board.

Workers Mean Business

The workers also demanded an end to *harassment and intimidation of workers for union activity. "We mean business," said one worker. The dietary workers threatened more actions if supervisors continued to intimidate them.*

See DIETARY WORKERS, page 15

City Teachers Say No To War

by David Adams

The rank and file membership of the New Haven Federation of Teachers, voting in a union referendum, has recommended to the Connecticut State Federation of Teachers four resolutions in opposition to the Vietnam War.

The referendum was conducted by mail. It allowed any union teacher to submit for the approval of the general membership any question to be submitted at the state convention.

The resolutions which were recommended call upon the State Federation to support the National Peace Action Coalition's call for a massive, legal, non-violent demonstration in Washington and San Francisco on April 24 for immediate withdrawl of U.S. forces from Indochina.

The other Vietnam recommendations urge the State Federation to support bill HB 8480 to provide for a referendum for Connecticut voters to determine the Indochina policies. Another supports bill HB 5568 in Hartford which would prevent any Connecticut citizen from being forced to serve in a war undeclared by Congress.

The fourth resolution calls upon the State Federation to add its name in support of the People's Peace Treaty, an effort begun by the National Student Association to bring about a treaty between the Vietnamese and American peoples.

State Convention

The Connecticut State Federation of Teachers held their annual convention March 27 at the Waverly Inn in Cheshire. The resolutions could not be presented because the hall was only rented until 4:30. At that hour, the convention had not yet finished the election of state officers. Outgoing president John Bannan was instructed by the delegates to reconvene the convention at a later date.

A surprise development at the convention was the nomination of Charles T. Leak of the New Haven Federation for state president. Leak was nominated and seconded by members of the Hartford delegation, including their president, Art Brouillet. Leak opposed the nominations committee's choice, Robert J. Brunnell of Southington.

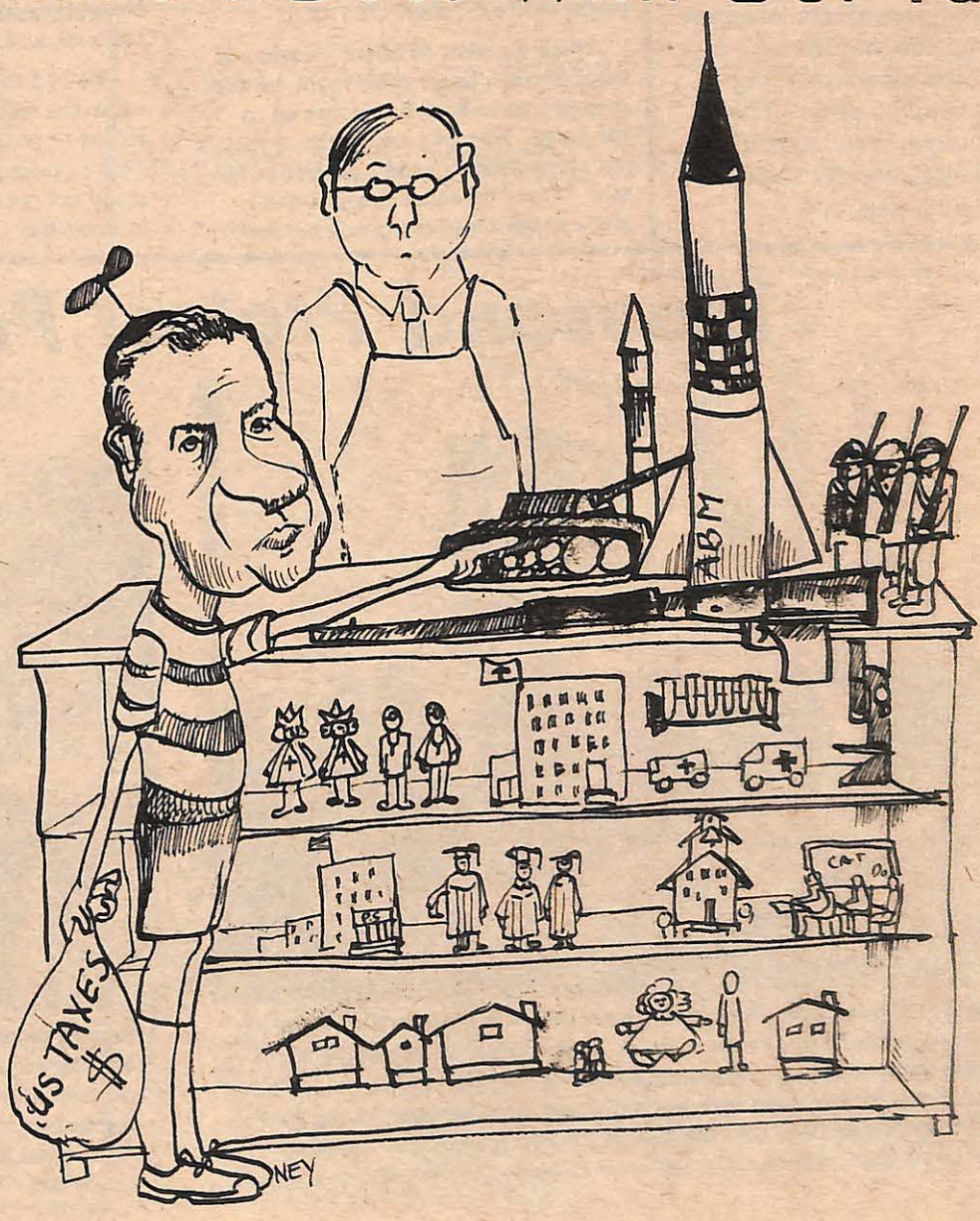
Cities Slighted

Both the Hartford and New Haven delegations were concerned by the small town control of the State Federation and the lack of leadership from the large city delegations. There was concern that the state leadership does not adequately deal with the problems of urban education, specifically related to poverty, racism, and the working class enrollment of city schools.

Hartford and New Haven delegates also pointed out they were opposed to the method in which candidates are chosen for state office. The nominations committee recommends just one slate of candidates to the conventions and only five minutes is allowed for the candidates to speak to the convention. Mr. Brunnell was elected by a margin of 106-53.

See Page 7 for Stories

What He Does With Our Taxes



Panther Trial Opens

Prosecution's Case Heavy on Hearsay Evidence

by Jan VonFlatern

When the trial of Black Panthers Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale finally began in New Haven Superior Court on March 18, the prosecution pursued the same methods which have marked their conduct in this case since it began in May of 1969. In a "surprise "move which Catherine Roraback, Huggins ' lawyer, called a "grand stand play to make headlines " the state 's attorney called Margaret " Peggy " Hudgins as his first witness.

Peggy Hudgins was arrested with Ericka Huggins and charged with the same crimes of conspiracy, kidnapping and aiding and abetting murder. She spent 16 months in Niantic Prison before being offered the chance to plead guilty to the minor charge of aggravated assault. At the time of her plea, she was sick and concerned about her children. She was given verbal assurance that she would not be called by the state to testify.

At 9:30 on the morning of March 18, she came to the courthouse with the intention of attending the trial as a spectator. She was served with a subpoena at that time. This meant that she had a half hour to prepare her testimony and virtually no time to consult with her lawyer before taking the stand.

She took the Fifth Amendment when she was seated and was promptly granted immunity. The immunity statute--which guarantees a person exemption from prosecution but forces them to testify against their will--is an old friend of Markle's. He used it on Frances Carter, Hudgins' sister and another former defendant. She served five months contempt of court for refusing immunity.

Testimony of Peggy Hudgins

Hudgins, on her lawyer's advice, accepted the immunity and testified. The disjointed story she told in response to Markle's disconnected questions was of a group of people intimidated by George Sams, the State's star witness, into a situation they had little understanding of and no control over.

Hudgins said that she was frightened of Sams and ignorant of most of what took place on Orchard St. during those few days. She knew Rackley was in the house and that he was being terrorized by Sams, but she didn't even know his name until after her arrest.

She spoke of Sams and the gun he always carried. She recalled seeing him slap Loretta Luckes (a former defendant) around because she played records he didn't like. She talked of Sams' running around in his underwear (still with his gun) and of the way he ordered everyone around.

Hudgins saw Rackley only four times between the 18th and 21st of May--once when Sams was beating him in the living room, once when two of the women were dressing wounds he had received from Sams, again when Sams called her upstairs for no reason, and she saw Rackley briefly, lying on the bed with his hands tied, and finally when he was being taken out by Warren Kimbro, Sams and Lonnie McLucas. Mclucas had told her they were taking him to the bus station.

The second witness--a young man who had discovered the body-- said that he had known for three days when he would be called--three days to prepare his 10-minute testimony.

Testimony of Warren Kimbro

Warren Kimbro, a former defendant who has turned state's evidence and pleaded guilty to second degree murder, began his testimony on March 24. The circumstances surrounding his coming to the stand are more questionable than those around Hudgins. Kimbro pleaded after being visited by his brother, a Florida policeman, without his lawyer's knowledge. He stated that he was told there would be no opposition to an early parole in exchange for his plea.

Kimbro's version of the events surrounding Rackley's death was more detailed (Markle's questions were more coherent). He knew more of what had happened, having spent more time with George

See PANTHER TRIAL, page 10

Court Restricts Media

Panther Trial Squeezes Out Public

by Maureen Derbacher and April Reiss

the writers are concerned citizens

The trial of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale is a case of international importance, yet it has been confined to a courtroom with only approximately 25 seats each for press and spectator sections.

Even those fortunate few who do get into the courtroom, have difficulty hearing the witnesses and viewing the proceedings because of the peculiar shape of the room.

Court authorities have now added a new restriction by allotting only five seats to journalists from newspapers like *Modern Times, The New Journal, Daily World, Liberation, Etc.* These papers, usually run by volunteers, attempt to counteract the prejudicial coverage of the established big business dominated press. The rights of *Modern Times* and the public are being directly attacked **See Editorial on page six.**

On March 18 (the first day of trial testimony), 70 people attempted to view the supposedly public trial of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale. Our efforts were thwarted by public representatives and employees whose job it is to expedite the law and carry out the processes of justice.

We waited for up to three hours to get into the 10 a.m. session of the trial. Because of the limited number of chairs in the gallery, only 20 of us were finally given admission passes.

The remaining 50 of us attempted to question State's Attorney Arnold Markle, whom we employ as state prosecutor. We wanted to find out why the largest courtroom in the building is not used to meet the needs of the public. He told us that, "he had nothing to do with the courtroom chosen." He suggested we "speak to the judge, or Sheriff Slavin."

When we went to Sheriff Slavin and asked about a larger courtroom, he said it wasn't up to him, but rather up to the judge. When we asked him to join in our request for a larger courtroom, he said, "I am 75 years old, and I don't give a damn about the problem. Just spell my name right: S-l-a-v-i-n-."

A few of us attempted to see Judge Harold Mulvey. We had a petition for a larger courtroom with the names of 850 people who were turned away at various sessions of the pre-trial hearings because of the inadequate number of seats. The judge wouldn't acknowledge our petition, nor would he see us. *His assistant said that the judge said, "I would see them, but there is nothing I can say."*

Our petition demanded, "that the members of the public who wished to view this trial be allowed to do so."

Courthouse Closed

Those of us who didn't get into the trial in the morning had as an alternative the afternoon session, which started at 2 p.m. That would have meant as much as a seven hour wait until we would have had some possibility of getting into the trial, and even that was not assured.

We had to wait *in the courthouse* because the entrance was temporarily closed to people interested in the trial. That is, once we left the building we could not reenter, not even to bring food to someone. The guards did, however, admit court employees with ample food and drinks.

Committee for Public Trial

On March 26, we participated in a press conference by the Ad Hoc Committee for a Public Trial to publicize the "closed courtroom." Ron Stevens, a correspondent for the ***Daily World*** *read the statement prepared by the committee, a group of citizens and journalists.*

Stevens put the trial into the general picture of the "racist, repressive conspiracy by Nixon, the FBI, and the state government against Ericka and Bobby." He pointed out how the tactic of a "closed courtroom" reaches out to exclude the press and the people.

The statement demands that the court be opened to all. "The right of free access to the trial should be a right actively promoted by the judge. The people should not have to demand the democratic right guaranteed to them by the Constitution."

The committee also sent telegrams to two black members of the U.S. Congress, Ron Dellums and Shirley Chisholm, inviting them to visit the trial and see for themselves what is happening in New Haven.

Thousand Protest Panther Trial

Kay/Frankel/Beck

The demand to "Free Ericka & Bobby" was raised once again in the streets of New Haven during a march and demonstration on Saturday March 13th. On that day over 1,000 demonstrators, including many from New Haven's black community, marched from Beaver Pond Park in the Dixwell neighborhood to the New Haven Green; their demand was that the trial of the two members of the Black Panther Party be stopped at once. The marchers carried signs denouncing the continuing attacks on American black revolutionaries, and demanding an end to the imperialist war in Indo-China. After a rally and some spirited singing, the demonstration formed a line and marched peacefully around the block containing the state court house, the site of the trial. The demonstration was kept under close surveillance, and in two instances marchers were subjected to police harassement.

Beck

Workers Squeeze Yale For Squeezing Jobs

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

The union which represents six divisions of the Yale University workers, Local 35 of the Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, is in the midst of contract negotiations. I talked to members of the union about the state of their struggle with the Yale administration.

The membership has already given an overwhelming vote of confidence to their negotiating committee, including a 222-6 strike vote. In response to my questions, I found a feeling of optimism and appreciation of **Modern Times** support.

Specifically, some members complain about the job description book which Yale administrators interpret in such a way as to force their employees to do just about any task they want done. And, of course, there is the push for wage hikes to keep inflation from wiping out the gains made in previous contracts.

More generally, there seems to be a feeling of greater militancy in the air. Tom Pechinsky, chief steward of the union, and a chef at the Hall of Graduate Studies Dining Hall, expressed this militancy.

Growing Militancy

"Twenty or thirty years ago when many unions were just getting started, there was more militancy. But more recently unions seem to have slipped a little. The membership have become more apathetic and unconcerned. They have the feeling 'let George do it,' not just at Yale, but all over the country."

"What we need is a good jolt, and I think we're beginning to get it at this time, what with all the unemployment across the country. As the union membership recognizes that things aren't as rosy as they used to be, they've begun to get more interested in a strong union movement."

Judging by recent events in Local 35, not to mention the other organizing going on at Yale by the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC), the jolt has come to Yale.

Asked about YNFAC, Pechinsky responded with a twinkle in his eye that people in Local 35 were happy to see the rest of the University organized. "We wish them all the luck in the world and hope to cooperate with them in any way possible."

"I once intended to organize them myself," he said. "But when I applied for a leave of absence from the Dining Hall they wouldn't give it to me. They must have known what I had in mind."

Local 35 represents a diverse group of Yale employees. The largest department is the dining halls with about 400 workers. Next to that the other largest departments are physical plant (carpenters, plumbers, etc.) and housekeeping (janitorial staff). Other departments are heat, light, and power, grounds maintenance, and gate attendants.

Yale Worker Tells:

"Why I Joined the Union"

by Luan Stewart
Yale worker (special services clerk)

When I started working at Yale, a co-worker asked me if I would be interested in joining the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) the union for clerical and technical workers here at the University. I agreed eagerly and here's why.

Previously, while my husband finished his undergraduate studies, I worked at Stanford University in California. A union, United Stanford Employees, was started and even before it was recognized by the National Labor Relations Board, the Administration told us, subtly, of new benefits.

We received paychecks twice a month rather than monthly. We received a higher minimum wage and a new group insurance plan. Most important, jobs were reclassified, hiking salaries to the average for the Bay Area. It meant a $63.00 a month raise for me.

Thus far, YNFAC has accomplished several of the things done by the United Stanford Employees (bi-weekly paychecks, paychecks before vacations, etc.). But there is another thing YNFAC offers that appeals personally to me.

YNFAC was organized primarily by women and since 80% of the non-faculty employees at Yale are women, its membership will be composed mainly of women. Since all actions taken by YNFAC must be voted on by the membership, I think this union will be instrumental in changing the working conditions of women at Yale.

Looking around, I see the small number of women who hold administrative jobs. Too often, women "carry" their bosses and get neither the pay nor the credit they deserve. These women should have opportunities for job advancement.

Not only do I want higher salaries for all employees, but if a man and a woman are holding equal jobs, they should receive equal pay. The personnel application should be void of marital status and the male-or-female-check-one-question.

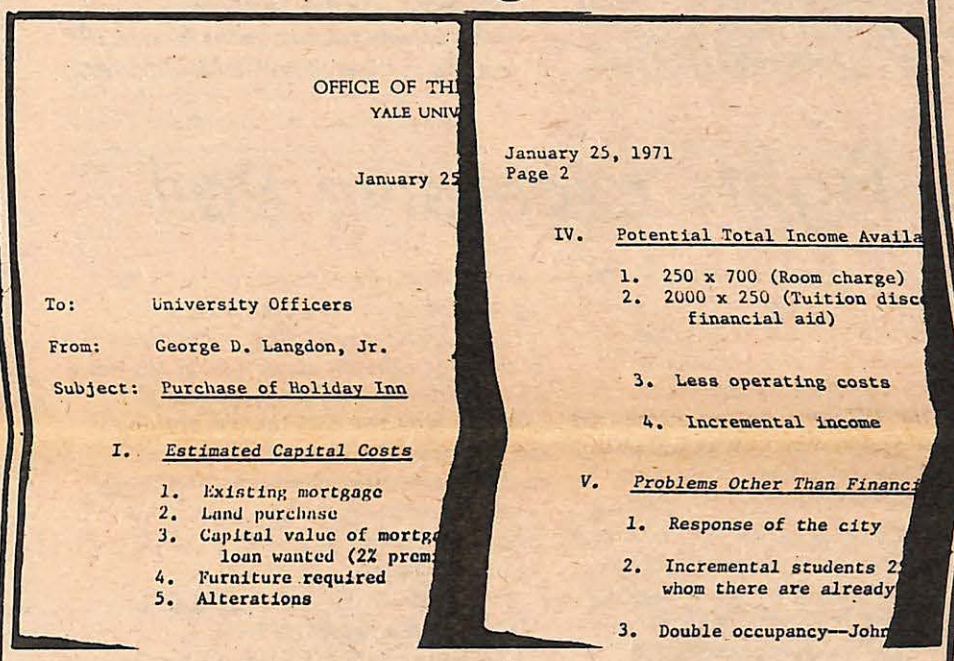
Also, Yale should provide an employer-sponsored day care center for all employees. The members of YNFAC believe in these things, and will accomplish them.

Benefit Policies

If you are a Yale worker, you may be wondering if I am afraid someone will take away my four week vacation. There are several reasons why this does not concern me. First, until Yale offers a summer school, there is no reason for them to take away vacations. Second, if they do take it away, I, alone and without a union, would be powerless to prevent them. Third, YNFAC will demand, during negotiations, that four week vacations, as well as other benefits already received, remain University policy.

There are many other things to recommend membership in YNFAC--too numerous to mention at this writing. Unfortunately, we have been unable to inform all eligible employees of these good things, but we are anxious to do so. If you are hesitant to join, at least talk with us. Perhaps you will realize that to improve *all* working conditions at Yale, we will have to work together for these common goals. Until this is accomplished, we are all POWERLESS.

Yale Moving on Inn?



OFFICE OF TH
YALE UNIV

January 25

To: University Officers

From: George D. Langdon, Jr.

Subject: Purchase of Holiday Inn

I. Estimated Capital Costs

1. Existing mortgage
2. Land purchase
3. Capital value of mortg
loan wanted (2% prem
4. Furniture required
5. Alterations

January 25, 1971
Page 2

IV. Potential Total Income Availa

1. 250 x 700 (Room charge)
2. 2000 x 250 (Tuition disc
financial aid)

3. Less operating costs

4. Incremental income

V. Problems Other Than Financi

1. Response of the city

2. Incremental students 2
whom there are already

3. Double occupancy--John

You Find The Strangest Things In Some People's Wastebaskets:
A friend of Modern Times found this in a Yale wastebasket. Who knows where the next Yale dorm may turn up?

Labor Notes

HUNGRY CHARLEY'S STRIKE GOES ON

Workers at Hungry Charley's are in the fifth week on strike. Restaurant Associates still refuses to negotiate with them and Hungry Charley's remains closed. Management has tried to use phony ads in the New Haven Register, the Yale Employment Service and the Culinary Institute of America to get non-union workers for Hungry Charley's. The union, Local 217 Hotel and Restaurants Employees and Bartenders Union AFL-CIO, has so far been successful with the help of the community to keep scabs out of Hungry Charley's. **If Hungry Charley's opens again without recognizing the union--don't go in, join the picket line.**

CORRECTION

In the March 15-31 issue of Modern Times (Vol.1, No. 22) the names of Bill Felder and Susan Cooper were misspelled in the article on the Hungry Charley's strike.

EMPLOYERS STEAL $93 MILLION

According to a recent report to Congress by Labor Secretary Hodgson, employers cheated 465,000 workers out of $93 million in violation of wage and hour laws.

Some of the ploys were tried and true rooks: by failing to pay the minimum wage employers deprived 207,000 workers of $29 million. Overtime pay violations of the wage and hour laws were good for another $54 million out of the pay packets of 231,000 workers. Some of the gimmicks were new evasions of new laws: backpay totalling $6 million was found to be due to 18,000 women workers in violation of the law requiring equal pay for equal work.

The $93 million dollars only represents those cases discovered by the Labor Dept. How much were you cheated out of by your boss last year?

POSTAL UNIONS MERGE

AFL-CIO News March 6, 1971

Five unions representing postal employees have merged into a 320,000 member industrial union. The unions involved in the merger are the National Postal Union, United Federation of Postal Clerks, Post Office and General Maintenance Employees, Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees and the Special Delivery Messengers. The new union will be known as the American Postal Workers Union. The strike last year and the reorganization of the post office into the autonomous U.S. Postal Service has pointed the need for greater unity among postal workers. "Separate rooms is a luxury we no longer can afford," according to a joint statement by the presidents of the postal clerks unions. Not included in the merger are the large Letter Carrier unions.

Yale to Counter YNFAC Gains With Pay Hikes This Spring

There may be substantial raises for Yale employees this spring, according to information received by the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) which is organizing a union of clerical and technical employees.

One source of the information is from Yale itself where it is rumored that starting salaries will be raised to $4200. This increase would still leave Yale wages below other comparable wages in the city.

Another source is the February issue of **Fortune Magazine**, the expensive magazine which is written exclusively for big corporation executives. According to **Fortune**, raises are being offered "to deflate union organizing activity."

Payroll Reduction Forecast

Another section of the same article in **Fortune** suggests that Yale urgently needs to stop the union drive. According to the article Yale intends to reduce its payroll by 15 to 20 percent in the next three years. Obviously, without a union, there will be no check on layoffs, speedups, and wage freezes which which are the only ways the University can reduce payroll.

YNFAC is notifying Yale employees of the imminent wage increase and making it clear that they come as a result of the unionizing effort. According to them, "If there are raises in the spring, YNFAC will have won them. This time Yale is acting out of fear - if we don't come through and get ourselves together into a union then it won't happen twice."

At Rte. 34 Hearing

Residents Reject State's 12-Lane Plan

by Steve Ney

Hundreds of angry New Haven residents said "No! "to Route 34--the state's planned 12-lane highway--at the Department of Transportation (DOT) hearing Wednesday, March 24. Further hearings are scheduled in New Haven and Hartford for the first week of April.

The DOT and the New Haven City Administration's defense of the highway featured a Cecil B. DeMille-type multimedia extravaganza with technicolor maps, slide shows and a crew of electronic technicians, all for the benefit of those fortunate enough to squeeze into the hearing.

After hours of testimony by many groups and individuals against the highway, David Johnson, Chairman of the Highway Dept. design section, was unable to say if and when the state would respond. All he could say was "check your newspaper."

Opponents of the highway were frustrated at several points. Over one hundred people were stopped by police from entering the crowded hearing room because of "fire regulations."

In the Halls

Herbie Johnston Chairman of the Dwight Neighborhood Corporation said to the DOT: "How can you hold a public hearing when half of the community's in the hallway?"

Residents of the Hill and Dwight neighborhoods, the areas most directly affected by the projected highway,were annoyed that the first hour and a half was devoted to presentations of the state's plan and the testimony of various "public"officials, testimony which included representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Guida and John Cavallero, the Director of New Haven's Department of Traffic and Parking, in their defense of the highway, emphasized that it was being built through the Hill and Dwight areas in order to help those areas keep traffic off local streets.

Vote Against 34

Shortly thereafter, Alderman Joseph Bartlett (D) asked for a show of hands and received an overwhelming vote against the state's plan.

The Anti-Route 34 Coalition, now consisting of more than 30 community and citizens groups, presented its Alternate Plan for Route 34. David Dickson, of the American Independent Movement (AIM), speaking for the Coalition, pointed out that the maps displayed by the City Traffic Dept. misrepresented their plan. The Alternate Plan, Dickson noted, calls for routing suburban and interstate traffic around the city on the Boulevard and I-95, with local traffic traveling on a widened Legion Avenue and North Frontage Road extended to the Boulevard.

Kay/Frankel

Police kept out 75-100 people from the Route 34 hearing March 24, on orders of the fire marshall, who refused to allow standees. About 200 were seated.

According to Dickson, the Alternate Plan would save 35 acres for housing and community facilities, avoid cutting off the Hill from the rest of New Haven, restore land to the tax rolls, and save millions of dollars.

Leave Cars Home

Herbie Johnston, in supporting the Coalition stated: "The real question is not how to get cars into New Haven but rather planning for mass transit so people can leave their cars home."

*Eugene Sosnoff, former general counsel for the New Haven Redevelopment Agency, speaking for the New Haven Pre*servation Trust, noted that the Coliseum garage will be higher than both the flag atop City Hall and the steeples on the green. "The car now has outstripped God and the Nation," he stated, criticizing not only Route 34 but the fact that "60% of the land surface in downtown New Haven is devoted to the automobile--roads, highways, garages, parking lots."

The City's proposal to use air rights over the highway for housing was strongly attacked by the Coalition. The use of air rights, the Coalition noted, was "infeasible under present programs" and was just "more hot air" and "delusions" intended to "trick people into supporting an unpopular highway."

"Let's Stop It"

Michael Kaufman noted that matters of housing, parks, recreation and land use were not relevant subjects at a highway hearing.

Reverend Burton Everst, representing the Welch School PTA responded sarcastically: "We don't want to hear about housing; we don't want to hear about parks; we don't want to hear about clean air: we want to hear about a highway.--Let's stop it."

There were only three or four residents from the Hill-Dwight area who spoke in favor of the state's plan. There were, however, many who spoke against the highway including Sue Steinberg (Chairman of Dwight Area Assoc.); W. Harp (Black Workshop); Representative Irving Stolberg (who submitted a statement saying he "couldn't be more opposed to the highway"); John Wilhelm, (Business Agent, Local 17, Hotel Workers and Bartenders Union); Rev. Frederick Wedemeyer (Dwight Cooperative Homes); Vincent Sirabella (Chairman, New Haven Central Labor Council); Laura Joseph (Vernon Street Association); Katrina Clark (Medical Committee for Human Rights); Rev. David Nehring (Christian Community Action); Brian Frederick, Robert Pozen, Alan Greenberg (Anti-Route 34 Coalition); Jan Baecker and Rosalind Haworth (Environmental Offensive).

Steps to Bail Out Poor

Revolving Fund Fights Excessive Bail

Rose has been held in Connecticut's Niantic State Farm and Prison for Women for almost a year. She is in jail for the first time, charged with possession of narcotics. Rose is a 27 year old black woman who never passed the ninth grade. Before they arrested her, she was a factory worker making $15 for an eight hour day. In the time she's been in jail she's never seen a lawyer or been before a judge.

Rose is one of Connecticut's 800 pretrial detainees who are all in prison for one simple reason: they are too poor to pay their bail. Almost half of these prisoners will never be found guilty of any crime. They have been charged with a crime and are in jail awaiting trial. If they were rich, they would wait at home with their families.

Although excessive bail is forbidden by the Constitution, it is quite common for our courts to imprison citizens by means of that forbidden practice. It's hard to find a better definition of "excessive bail" than that which a citizen cannot afford to pay.

The existing bail system operates to oppress the poor--especially the black poor and enrich bail bondsmen and insurance companies, and to offer judges and police an easy way to punish people they disapprove of by imprisonment without trial.

Revolving Bail Fund

The Ericka-Angela-Bobby Revolving Bail Fund was created to stand against this oppressive set of practices. It does this by raising bail money for those who cannot raise their own. One of the ways in which the Revolving Bail Fund is raising money is by holding communal dinners at the Bread and Roses coffeehouse every Wednesday from six to eight. A tasty dinner is offered at the reasonable price of seventy-five cents.

The bail fund is a community attempt to insure human contact to citizens still in jail by providing transportation for their families to visit them, supplying books and records for prisoners, sending letters and newspapers with news from the outside world and offering whatever legal aid services possible.

To enable the Ericka-Angela-Bobby Bail Fund to continue and enlarge their *program to provide transportation to prisoners' families who want to visit* the jail, they need a van or small bus and more volunteer drivers. They also need new books and records for prison libraries. Anyone who has time to offer, money to give, knows the whereabouts of an available van or knows of someone in need of bail fund services, please write to P.O. Box 3776, New Haven, Conn., 06525, or call 288-5112.

Bonding Agency for the Poor

The Wider City Parish is in the process of organizing a bonding agency for the poor. Reverend Thomas Scott, Director of the Parish, explained, "The purpose of our agency is to raise enough money so we can apply to become a licensed professional bondsman."

To become a bondsman, a person must be of high moral character, over 21, must never have been convicted of a felony, and be in possession of $15,000. Reverend Scott will be the bondsman once the remaining $8,000 has been raised.

A small fee of from five to ten dollars per bond will be charged instead of ten percent of the bond usually charged by others. This agency will eliminate the need for the person in jail to have someone co-sign the bond who owns property valued at least twice as much as the bond. The program will serve those who live in the greater New Haven area and those who have relatives in the area, and has been financially supported by several church and social action groups.

The goals of the Wider City Parish Bonding Agency are five-fold:

1. To avoid the long wait in jail before trial - often to be found innocent or to have the case dropped. 2. To make it easier for persons to obtain bond. 3. To eliminate the added burden of having a co-signer who owns property to sign for a person's bond. 4. To offer a service to those who could not obtain it otherwise. 5. To help eliminate the overcrowded conditions in our correctional centers.

If you feel that this bonding agency is an important step in combating the evils of our prison system, and are able to contribute money, send your contributions to the Wider City Parish Bonding Agency, 48 Howe Street, New Haven, Conn.

Linda Garson

Every Wednesday from 6 to 8, Bread and Roses offers a communal dinner to raise money for the Ericka-Angela-Bobby Revolving Bail Fund.

Anti-War Protests Spring Up; N.H. and D.C.

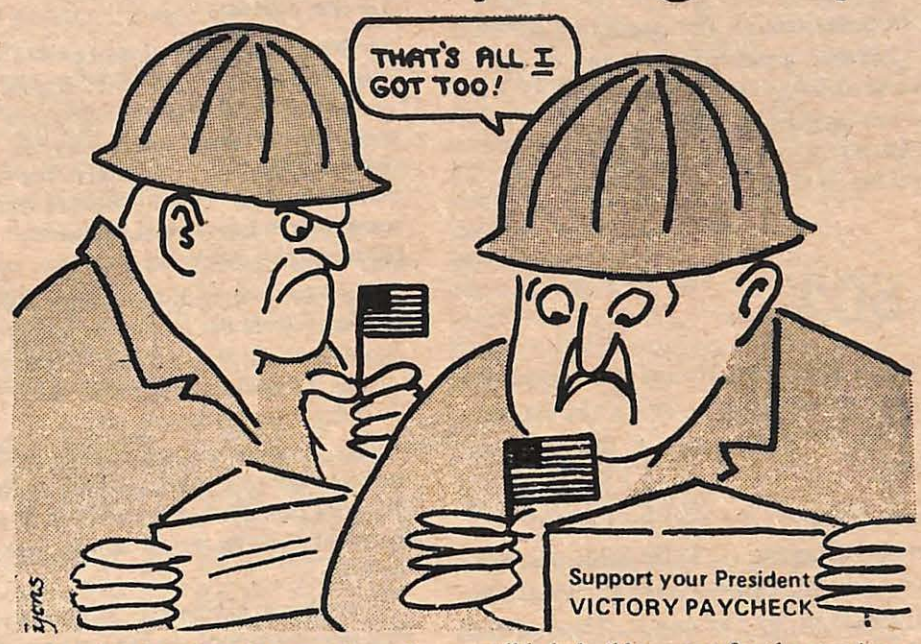
CPAC Set For March

by Leslie Craine and Steve Ellner

The Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) has chartered 20 buses with a capacity of 952 seats for New Haven residents to participate in the April 24 March on Washington. Among the 20 vehicles will be separate buses for trade unionists, high school students and students at Albertus Magnus and Quinnipiac Colleges.

Several leading trade union leaders have endorsed the April 24 demonstration which will occur simultaneously in Washington and San Francisco. The list includes David Livingston, President, District 65 of Distributive Workers; Paul Schrade, Western Regional Director, United Auto Workers; Harold Gibbons, International Vice President, Teamsters; Patrick Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Meatcutters; Mae Massie, Civil Rights Director, New Jersey, International Union of Electrical Workers.

According to national coordinator, Don Gurewitz, this official union support reflects the massive discontent among rank and file workers toward the war. One of the march's endorsers, District 65 of the Distributive Workers, has chartered a train for the demonstration, to leave New York.



A leaflet distributed to members of the New Haven Federation of Teachers urging them to support April 24 in an upcoming referrendum, quoted Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana as saying: "Only the people can make it finally and unequivocally clear to their government that this slaughter of the innocent, this wastage of our treasure, this perversion of our ideals has gone on too long and must stop. This is what your April 24 rallies in Washington and San Francisco can show beyond any possibility of doubt or question." In addition to Hartke, over a dozen Congressmen have endorsed the April 24 action.

Rallies on April 17 in Hartford, New Britain, and possibly New Haven will help build support for the massive April 24 demonstration.

CPAC is selling the $12 round trip bus tickets at its office at 53 Wall Street. In addition, a limited number of $8 tickets for high school students will be offered on a first come, first served,basis. Bus transportation will also be available from centers in Fairfield County, New Britain, and Hartford.

CPAC will make arrangements for those constituencies such as students, women and blacks who wish to organize their own buses for the April 24 demonstration. People interested in such arrangements or information and tickets should contact CPAC, whose number is 777-4265, open weekday afternoons and evenings.

Viet Veterans Blast War

Parallels between historic English and American struggles for liberty and the present resistance to the tyranny of the Vietnam War will be made by Vietnam veterans and their supporters beginning April 3 in New Haven. On that day the sanctuary on the top of West Rock which sheltered three fugitives from England in 1661 will be re-opened by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The participants in the action will sleep overnight at the site and march to the Green the following day. They will then petition and be given sanctuary at one of the Churches on the Green. The following day the veterans will provide testimony in the Church at a Vietnam Investigation. The sanctuary will be kept open for the rest of the week, during which time the veterans will go to the community to talk about the war.

A leaflet distributed by the Vietnam Veterans group stated that the "action is planned as a solemn, historic and patriotic occasion. We will be drawing heavily on the historic parallels between the sanctuary granted the three judges (charged with ordering the execution of King Charles I) by the people of New Haven and the sanctuary now being granted by the Veterans, the clergy and *the congregations of New Haven."*

Many of the Veterans will be in uniforms and carrying medals and decorations, to "shatter the illusion that the veterans and GI's support the war and its escalation,"stated another leaflet.

Vets to Make Demands in Washington

Plans for an April 19-23 Vietnam Veterans encampment at the Capitol in Washington were discussed at the Yale Law School session, sponsored by the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition. Jack Smith, an organizer for the Vietnam Veterans, enumerated the demands that the veterans will be making in Washington: Repatriation of all those who went into exile to avoid fighting in the war; freedom for all those jailed for the same reason; cutting of all funds for the illegal operations of the CIA in Indochina and elsewhere; enactment of immediate legislation to provide proper care and services for all veterans in V.A. hospitals; and making available job training and placement for every returning veteran.

Transportation for the Washington activity will be leaving from New England Saturday, April 17. The area's contingent will attend a memorial service at Arlington National Cemetery before marching to the steps of the Capitol.

Sister McAlister Denies Conspiracy, Calls War a Crime Against Humanity

by Neal Beck

The author is a teacher of political science at Albertus Magnus College.

"We are 13 men and women who state with clear conscience that we are neither conspirators nor bombers nor kidnappers. In principle and in fact, we have rejected all acts such as those of which we have been accused. "

With this statement, Sister Elizabeth McAlister, who was indicted in January for conspiring to kidnap Presidential aide Henry Kissinger, began her talk March 23 to a full house at Albertus Magnus College.

Sister McAlister was indicted with Fr. Daniel Berrigan and four others (with seven others named co-conspirators) by a federal grand jury after J. Edgar Hoover had charged they had intended to hold Kissinger until the war in Southeast Asia was ended. The "conspirators" were supposedly also going to bomb the heating tunnels in Washington to create cover for the kidnapping.

Among the "overt acts" the government claims are phone calls to Lewisburg, Pa., and writing letters to the Berrigans. While the government has not yet revealed its case, it appears that they will use evidence gained by wiretapping and secret agents.

Why?

Why was Sister McAlister indicted? "I don't know why. Hundreds of people are doing what I was doing" (war resisters who have raided draft boards and destroyed Selective Service files). "It is because of our opposition to the war in Southeast Asia that we have been branded a conspiracy."

She stressed that her trial should not obscure the real crime: American involvement in Southeast Asia. "If one is concerned with crimes against humanity, it is the officials of the U.S. Government who should be on trial. They have engaged in kidnapping on an enormous scale: the deportation of millions of Vietnamese--and now Cambodians and Laotians--from their ancient homes by force; the abduction of American young men from their families under the Selelctive Service laws."

Move Towards Fascism

The former art teacher at Marymount College also expressed concern about whether America is moving towards fascism. "When our government moves against citizens through wiretapping, secret agents and conspiracy laws, to turn the right of free discussion into a crime, free expression is endangered for all Americans."

Sister McAlister rejected the notion that she is a heroine. "I have only done what I think an ordinary person like myself should be doing in these times. Many people regard us [the indicted] as saints whose actions they cannot emulate. This is a cop-out."

Finally she indicated that her actions were perfectly consistent with her status as a Catholic nun. "We believe in the holy commandment: thou shalt not kill--a commandment which our government has violated with impunity a million times. We reaffirm our dedication to a world without violence--that violence which for so long has ravaged so many lands, so many souls."

Those who share that committment might contact the Berrigan Defense Committee at either 436-1481 or 787-4247.

Neal Beck

Sister McAlister: "We reaffirm our dedication to a world without violence."

Peace Calendar

March, April – People's Peace Treaty
April 3-5 – Martin Luther King Rally, Wall Street, New York
April 3-5 – Vietnam Veterans Against the War: sleepout on West Rock; March to Green; Vietnam Investigation
April 19 – Vietnam Vets March
April 24 – Mass Antiwar Demonstrations in Washington, National Peace Action Coalition and People's Committee for Peace and Justice
May 2-5 – Washington rallies and activities, People's Coalition for Peace and Justice and People's Peace Treaty
May 5 – One day Moratorium
May 16 – Armed Forces Day antiwar rallies at military bases

Editorial

Open the Panther Courtroom!

Holding the Bobby Seale-Ericka Huggins trial in the present tiny courtroom violates the defendants ' rights to a public trial and the people 's right to know. The allocation of only five seats in the courtroom to the "non-profit "press has aggravated the situation. **Modern Times** joins numerous other publications, groups, and individuals in demanding that the trial be moved immediately to a larger courtroom.

"Cut Taxes By 80%..."

Breaking all the ancient political rules, President Nixon has announced an 80% cut in all personal income taxes. What is more, every tax-payer who reported a family income under $22,500 during any of the last five years, will get a refund *of all* taxes paid.

The President explained his action as follows: he said that the U.S. would never again go to war, which means a saving of $100 billion yearly. He said that the government would tax only the largest corporations from now on, removing any need for working people to pay taxes. He said that once and for all, taxes would really be paid by those who had it to pay: the big corporations.

Everyone noticed that the President was smiling for the first time in years; he actually seemed relieved.

April Fools.

Nixon On Nixon

"The trouble with government today in this country...is this, that to the average person out there...he looks at government, all government, and he is fed up with it, and the reason he is fed up with it is that it costs too much and it doesn t work and he can t do anything about it. "

–Speaking to Howard K. Smith on ABC-TV, March 22, 1971.

VOLUME I, NUMBER 23
Circulation 4,000

© Modern Times, 1971

MODERN TIMES

MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editor.

Editorial Offices:
441 Chapel St.,
New Haven 562-2510

Subscriptions:
148 Orange St.,
New Haven

MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, Debbie Anderson, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Frank Annunziato, Jan Baecker, Bill Bandas, Bill Batchelor, Neal Beck, Elizabeth Bennett, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Arlene Butler, Greg Butler, Marleen Butler, Sam Callaway, Matt Carrano, Betsy Champa, K. S. Chen, Katrina Clark, Ellen Comisso, Tim Craine, Leslie Craine, Arlyce Currie, Pat Darley, David Dickson, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Lou Dominski, Gus Dubovik, John Durrance, Don Elliott, Steve Ellner, Julie Ellison, Art Fleischner, Rusty Forster, Gene Frankel, Linda Garson, Joe Gelles, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Marleen Gabriel, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Jerry Howard, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Teri Klein, John Kranz, Jim Langen, Wendy Lebov, Phyllis Leonardi, Linda Lerner, Joyce Levine, Alex Liazos, Ronald Livieri, Henry Lowendorf, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Stella McKnight, John McLaughlin, Celeste McShane, Barbara Maryak, Carolyn May, Louise May, Art Mazer, Steve Mick, Cathy Moldenhauer, John Moldenhauer, Bill Morico, Betty Murray, Lou Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Tusie O'Brien, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Mary O'Leary, Chris Pattee, Paul Penders, Cynthia Plumb, Irv Pollack, Pat Reilly, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciutti, Ed Robinson, Lee Robinson, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Mike Sand, Vincent Sandagata, Susan Schacher, John Shultz, Marilyn Snyder, Jay Sprout, Olivia Stockard, Liz Stone, Joe Taylor, June Taylor, Roscoe Taylor, Pat Thornberg, Sandy Trachten, Jan van Flatern, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginny Walbot, Jean Weber, Stephanie Weissman, J. Whitney, Dick Wieland, John Wilhelm, Karen Wolff, Rick Wolff, Edith Zipser

Write on

Offensive ...

To the Editors:

With respect to your piece Old Picture "Shocks" Local Paper (1 March, p. 13), may I call your attention to a recent advertisement inserted by the Graham Travel Co. appearing in the Sunday Register Arts and Leisure section some time in February (I mailed my clipping to an interested party)?

The travel company ads take the form of a letter from the proprietor, the one in question carrying a Tahiti date line or was it Pago Pago? In either case I found it offensive...racist etc.

I work at the Register, so had the opportunity to see the copy before the ad ran; I called it to the attention of one party who said he was no censor, wasn't his job.

I suggest as a follow up to your piece that you might look up the Graham ad which usually occupies column one, left hand page of the two travel ones in the Sunday Arts and Leisure section.

The author prefers to remain anonymous.

Benefit Rich...

To the Editors:

Governor Meskill's proposed budget for next year is aimed against everyone but the rich. Just consider the following items:

(1) He wants to raise the sales tax to 7%, which would hit hardest those of us who are just able (or unable) to meet expenses. Why not a graduated personal income tax to tax those most able to pay?

(2) He wants to extend the sales tax to items which are necessities of life, such as children's clothing, medical prescriptions, heating fuel, etc.

(3) He wants to take money away from programs such as the Department of Community affairs and welfare which help relieve human misery and renew our cities.

In essence, Meskill wants to take more money from the poorer people of this state and to give them fewer services in return. He is a phony when he talks about "sacrifice", for the only people who will really sacrifice under his proposed budget are wage earners, blacks, the elderly, the young, and the poor. The first step in protest is to write to Hartford to your state senator and representative, President of the Senate Alfano, House Speaker Ratchford, and Gov. Meskill himself.

Sincerely,
Alan Letts
New Haven

Health and Welfare...

To the Editors:

Recently I received an inquiry from one of the reporters on **Modern Times** as to whether I noticed a difference in medical treatment received by a welfare recipient to that received by a middle class white. I replied at the time that I was treated the same at Yale New Haven Hospital and clinic as a welfare recipient as when I was the wife of a $15,000 a year executive of the Union Carbide Corporation. I was remiss in one field - that of mental health. A growing one in this day and age of confusion.

From my personal experience, I have found that an emotionally disturbed welfare recipient gets sent to the Conn. Valley State Hospital in Middletown, while the affluent white is admitted to the Conn. Mental Health Center (CMHC) for treatment on the emergency treatment service. I've seen this time and time again. The answer is always the same, no beds available which, in reality, means no beds available for those on welfare.

Occasionally, a recipient will be admitted to CMHC due to the fact that he or she is an exceptionally interesting case that they would like to have for study. Your usual request, however, is turned to an ambulance ride to the state hospital at the additional cost of $75 to the Connecticut taxpayer.

Connecticut Valley does not have the facilities for a temporarily disturbed patient. They are geared to care for the long term custodial patient, the alcoholic and the drug dependent, plus geriatric care of those who have become senile. They often discharge a disturbed patient telling them their case is one best handled by the Conn. Mental Health Center.

CMHC does accept welfare recipients in their out-patient programs. You are told to get lost with a prescription for 10 milligrams of Thorazine (a really light dosage of a down) or sent to Conn. Valley for as long as it takes Conn. Valley to get rid of you, and when you're back home again you are probably worse than ever.

Yale New Haven Hospital maintains their own ward for the disturbed patient. It is better known as T1, but unless your income is $20,000 plus, you'll never see that ward from the inside.

The only place offering really concerned care for those who are the working poor or forced to exist on welfare, is St. Raphael's Hospital. Their out-patient department is aware of the current problems faced by the poor and they attempt to do something about it. Also, they will admit a welfare recipient for in-patient care if it is necessary and if they have bed space. They don't seem to be chasing the almight dollar as hard as CMHC just serving the almighty.

Patricia Hughes

Ali Still Champ ...

To the Editors:

The racist U.S. government has successfully dethroned the champ Muhammad Ali.

Three years ago when Ali was Champion, the government couldn't accept the fact that a truly Black man, who spoke out against the war in Vietnam, who was of a militant Black religion, who was different from the so called "Ideals of the youth of America", was Champion. When he courageously refused the draft, the racist U.S. government took away his title. For two and a half years Ali struggled to get back into the ring. The U.S. capitalists realizing the amazing profits from a champion bout between Frazier and Ali, decided to cast away the banishment of Ali, only to make their fascist-like profits. The government allowed the fight of the champions to go on. But the two and one-half year banishment of Ali took its toll.

So the racist U.S. government accomplished three things. One: The capitalist promoters of the fight made countless millions for their own greedy selves. They used the economy of the U.S. to make their money. They did not allow the real fans of Ali to see the fight. Two: The U.S. government got $10,000,000 in taxes from the fight, more money from one event than ever before. This money, or at least a good percentage of it will go into fighting the people of Vietnam. Three: Above all the money they made, they still dethroned the real champ.

I will have to admit Ali lost in the boxing ring. But he is still the Champion in the ring of Blacks and Whites fighting against the racist governments all over the world.

Sincerely,
Phil Simon
New Haven

Resist: No More Taxes to Fund War

by Kathy Moldenhauer
Modern Times Staff

If a thousand men were not to pay
their tax bill this year,
that would not be as bloody and violent a measure as it would be to pay them
and enable the State to commit violence
and shed innocent blood.
-Henry David Thoreau

War Tax Resistance, that is, refusing to pay a portion or all of our federal taxes, is a method of protesting against the war in Indochina. It is a method of resistance against the war that can be used by any tax-paying citizen no matter what his political temperament.

For those who have tired of writing letters to Washington and who have always felt it futile to take to the streets, there are methods of tax resistance which are legal and can be exercised in privacy between the taxpayer and his government.

For the more politically militant, there are methods of tax resistance which are more effective in keeping money from the government and that provide an axis around which a group of people can organize as a political body.

Reasons for choosing to resist the war in Indochina through partial or full non-payment of federal taxes seem obvious. In a country that is choking itself on its own pollution, that hasn't provided housing or jobs for its citizens, that still has a 30% drop-out rate from its inadequate secondary schools, we are spending an estimated 68% of our national budget to pay for past, present, and future wars. Of that, 48% is used in funding our current military operations. We can no longer endorse priorities such as these.

Methods of Tax Resistance

- **When you file your income tax form, pay the full amount but include a letter stating the reasons why you are reluctant to pay your taxes.**
- **File an accurate income tax form, making full payment, but include Form 843 which makes a request for refund of monies illegally collected. Include a letter defining, in your own terms, the meaning of "illegal."**
- **Construct your life situation in such a way that your income does not exceed the amount allotted for exemptions. You will then have no taxable income. But, you will have to live on $1,724.99 a year if single, and $2,349.99 if a couple.**

Of these three legal methods, only the third one is truly effective in keeping money out of the hands of the government. The first two methods are merely symbolic.

For those people who wish to be more effective in keeping money out of the hands of the government for the purpose of waging war, there are several means of tax resistance.

- **Don't pay the 10% federal excise tax on your telephone bill. Rep. Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, stated in 1966, "It is clear that Vietnam and only Vietnam operations make [the bill creating this tax] necessary." Include a letter to the telephone company explaining why you aren't paying this portion of your bill.**
- **Go to your employer and ask to make an adjustment that enables him to withhold income tax from your salary. Claim as many dependants as is necessary to make your salary tax free. Write a letter to the Internal Revenue Service redefining in your own terms what you believe *a dependant to be.***
- ***File your 1040 Form but leave Line 20, Tax Surcharge, blank. The necessity for the surcharge came about as a result of our involvment in Indochina.***
- **File your 1040 Form accurately. If you owe the government any money, make out a check for any amount less than you owe, even five dollars less, and explain why you are doing it.**

All of these methods of tax resistance are illegal. For this reason, it is important that in each instance, a letter be sent explaining your actions. You are not then a tax evader guilty of fraud but a conscientious war tax resister. To make your action more overtly political, copies of your letter should be sent to as many people as possible: the president, your elected representatives, your local newspaper.

Uses for Withheld Tax Money

Anyone who resists paying federal taxes should choose an organization or agency to whom he wishes to give that amount he has withheld from the federal government.

This contribution can be made privately. Politically, it is much more powerful for a group of war tax resisters to create an alternate fund. Each individual contributes to the fund that amount he has withheld from the government. The interest earned by the fund is then given to the community in a way agreed upon by the contributors to the fund.

Efforts are being made in New Haven to create a body of tax resisters, If you are interested in more information, call 777-4265 or get in touch with New England Committee for Non-Violent Action, RFD 1, Box 197B, Voluntown, Connecticut. Other sources for War Tax Resistance information around the state include 67 Bluff Ave., Rowayton and 144 S. Quaker Lane, W. Hartford, Ct.

Rich Write the Tax Laws: Wealthy Stay Wealthy

by Joel Kuntz

The author is a Yale law student.

"To them that have, shall be given." The Bible said it, and the United States income tax proves it. The tax laws make sure that the rich stay rich. And, that's no surprise, since the rich write the tax laws.

The United States is a class society. At the top, the richest tenth of our people receive 30% of our total income. The poorest tenth, the same number of people, receive only 1% of our nation's income.

Wealth is even more unequally distributed than income. The wealthiest 5% of our people own about 53% of the total wealth in the country. The bottom 20% do not even own ½% of the total.

From this gross inequality of income and wealth flow the many other inequalities in our society. Housing, consumer goods, and legal and medical services are primarily given not to those who need them, but to those who can buy them. Along with the unequal distribution of wealth and income goes command over the labor of others and the freedom to spend one's life in leisure.

Political Power and Wealth

Political power, to the considerable extent that it responds to wealth instead of votes, is almost as inequitably distributed as economic power. Generally, only the rich can afford to run for high political office in the United States. Politicians who are not rich must have "contributions" from the rich to be successful.

In this class society, federal income taxes serve the interests of the most powerful classes. The tax system works to keep the rich in full control of their unequal share of the national income and wealth.

Some people attempt to create the impression that income taxes shift income from rich to poor and are therefore "progressive." A progressive tax is one which takes a larger percentage of tax as income or wealth increases. On paper, United States taxes certainly look progressive. An individual with taxable income in excess of $100,000 will pay 70% of the excess in taxes, while an individual with taxable income of over $1,000 will only 15% of his last dollars in taxes.

When a rich man dies, the estate tax will theoretically take 77% of his wealth over $10,000,000. But these rates only create an impression of redistribution from the rich to the rest of us.

Income tax and inequality

In reality, there is little redistribution from either income or estate taxes. The statistics below show that income taxes do not change the unequal shares of American households in our national income:

Households	Share of personal income before Federal income tax	Share of personal income after Federal income tax
poorest 20%	4.6%	4.9%
Second 20%	10.9	11.5
Third 20%	16.3	16.8
Fourth 20%	*22.7*	*23.1*
Richest 20%	*45.5*	*43.7*

The federal tax on estates and gifts is a tax which hits only the rich. But this tax collects only a very small amount of money from them, about 2% of federal revenues. Whatever small redistributive effect these two taxes may have barely offsets the effects of the social security taxes and sales and property taxes, which hit the poor and middle income groups harder than the rich.

The *theoretically* high federal income and estate taxes are further prevented from redistributing income and wealth by special provisions built into the tax system. The income tax is modified in favor of the wealthy classes chiefly by legal loopholes for income from property (as opposed to income from labor).

For example, when property is sold at a gain, frequently only *half* of the gain is taxed in income. But even this half-tax can be avoided completely.

If the property gain is held by a person at death, then his heirs can sell the property with *no* income tax to pay on the gain at all.

Hidden Loopholes

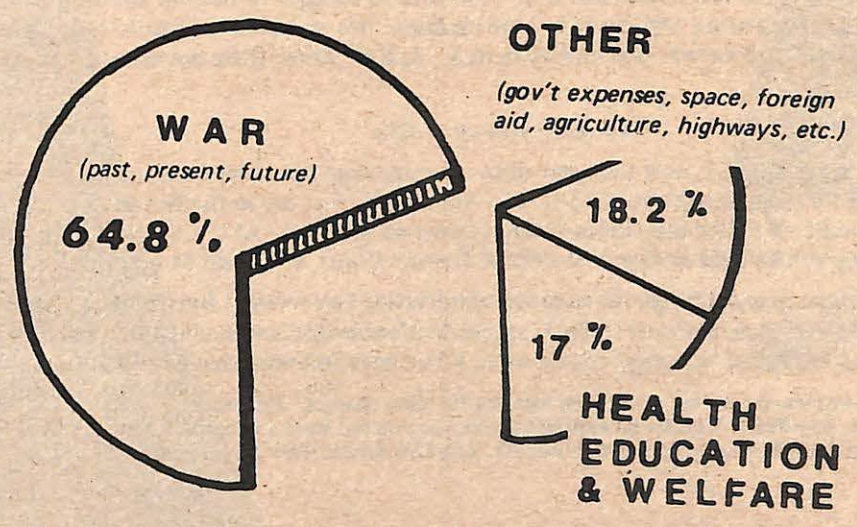
For another example, wealthy persons can buy state and city bonds and need not even *report* the interest income they receive. Investors can purchase real estate and take tax deductions for depreciation in excess of the real decline in value. Investors can also buy interests in oil wells and deduct far more than their cost for "depletion" of the oil.

The federal estate tax is riddled with loopholes. The tax is supposed to tax the wealth of rich persons at death. However, property can be given away (to relatives, *for example) before death and either escape tax all together or be taxed at a lower rate for gifts. Property can be put in "trust" and escape estate taxation for generations. Insurance can be used very effectively to avoid estate taxes and most of the gift tax as well.*

The net result of these loopholes is to create a system of taxation which can appear to be progressive while it is really preserving a grossly unequal distribution of income and wealth.

Statistics taken from: **Inequality and Poverty**, Edward Budd, ed., **Wealth and Power in America**, Gabriel Kolko, **Federal Income Estate and Gift Taxation**, Boris Bittker., **Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1970.**

Your Tax Dollar at work



Since 1946, the U.S. Military has received one TRILLION dollars. One-tenth of this, or one hundred BILLION dollars ($100,000,000,000) has been spent on the Vietnam War. (Figures based on "The Budget in Brief", U.S. Gov't Printing Office.)

WOMEN vs CONNECTICUT

The first part of the following statement was written in the early months of 1970 by women who initiated Women versus Connecticut. The opinions contained within are not the opinion of all women presently involved in the lawsuit, but do express the feelings of many women in the suit.

Beginning

About fifteen women came together in February, 1970, because we wanted to do something about abortion. Most of us were also in Women's Liberation; about half had had abortions. As we talked, we began to discover that "the abortion issue" is inseparable from many other dimensions of our lives as women—we just think of it as separate because society has isolated it by making it a crime. In our meetings we began to understand that it was important for us to figure out how abortion connected to the rest of our lives and couch our action in those terms.

At the end of eight months of discussion of our experiences, and research we did on abortion and health care, we decided to try to reach all the women in Connecticut who wanted to work with us to abolish Connecticut's law against abortion. We decided that bringing a lawsuit against Connecticut's anti-abortion law was an important first step toward a decent health care system and women's control over their bodies. We decided to call the suit, Women versus Connecticut.

Reasons for initiating Women vs. Conn.

As women in this society, we lack control over our own bodies.

For years women have been under constant pressure to have children. Our culture teaches us that we are not complete women unless we have children. Our husbands and boyfriends encourage us to bear children as proof of their masculinity. Contraception is almost always our responsibility. Contraceptives that are known to be safe are not always effective; contraceptives that are known to be effective are not always safe. Abortion is illegal, and women who get abortions often risk their lives.

Other pressures compel some of us not to have children. If we are unmarried, we become social outcasts by bearing children. Those of us who are poor and live on welfare know that opponents of welfare want to limit the size of our families. We are pressured to use contraceptives or be sterilized; each time we have another child the meager allowance per child gets even smaller. Population control advocates tell us that overpopulation is the reason our environment is polluted. They imply that unless women everywhere stop having babies, thousands of children in underdeveloped countries will starve, and all people will be deprived of clean air, pure water, and space in which to live.

We want control over our own bodies. We are tired of being pressured to have children or not to have children. **It's our decision.**

But control over our bodies is meaningless without control over our lives. Women must not be forced into personal and economic dependence on men or on degrading jobs in order to assure adequate care for the children they bear. Our decisions to bear children cannot be freely made if we know that aid in child care is not forthcoming and that we will be solely responsible for the daily care of our children.

Who we are and what we Believe

We are a group of women associated with Women's Liberation who want to bring suit to challenge Connecticut's abortion law. For the past several months we have been meeting regularly to talk about abortion, population control, health care, and our lives as women. We have decided to act to change some of the oppressive realities of our lives.

We believe that women must unite to free themselves from a culture that defines them only as daughters, wives, and mothers. We must be free to be human whether or not we choose to marry or bear children.

We believe it is wrong for this society to put the economic needs of corporations first and human needs second. These corporations rob Third World countries of resources with which their populations could be fed. At home, they make their profits by exploiting workers and polluting the environment. We think the issue is not control of the world's population, but control of the world's resources. The question is not how many children but what proportion of the world's resources each child receives.

We believe all people have a right to meaningful work, an adequate income, access to good health care, and parent—controlled child care. We believe children have a right to be born into a world where many adults will be able to love and care for them according to their needs.

We don't expect these things to be given to us; we will have to fight for them. The abortion suit is just a beginning. If we succeed in changing the law, we will still have to fight to make abortions cheap enough so all women can afford them. We will have to struggle to prevent abortion from being used as a weapon against women who want to have children. We will have to fight to create a health care system controlled by those who use and work in it. And we know there are many other struggles ahead.

To bring you up to date

Now it's April, 1971, over one year since we came together. Our numbers have grown from 15 to 1,000, and we range in age from 13 to 83. About half of us are in the Women's Liberation movement and half aren't. We filed our suit in Federal Court on March 2. At 2 p.m. on Monday, April 12, our first hearing will be held in Hartford Federal District Court, 450 Main Street, Hartford.

Rather than going through the notably conservative Connecticut legislature, we have decided to ask Connecticut Federal Court to find Connecticut's abortion law unconstitutional. We feel that we have a good chance of winning because other states have followed this procedure and won.

We are women committed to working together for these changes. Join us! Call us anytime at the Women vs. Conn. office, 436-0364. We have an answering service so you can leave a message and we'll call you back. Our address is: Yale Law Women's Association, Box 89, Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn., 06520.

Open Line: Fair Haven Man Asks Nixon Relieve Pressure

(Editors note: This letter to President Nixon was kindly given to **Modern Times** *by David E. Parks of New Haven.)*

Dear Mr. President:

I am a black man in the Fair Haven community of New Haven, Connecticut; and have been unemployed for well over six (6) months.

I know that you are wondering what this has to do with you but whether you know it or not there are a lot more people out here in the same condition or maybe even worse, and it seems that things are not going to get any better.

As you well know soon the teenagers and college kids will be getting out of school for the summer vacation. Many of them will be looking for jobs so that they can help their parents buy their clothes for the new semester. If these young people along with the older people are not at jobs doing something to give them some sort of income what are they going to do?

Many of the unemployed cannot get on welfare and those that are fortunate enough to get on welfare find that it is not enough to adequately support their families.

Families Break-Up

Many families are breaking up because of this situation and to you it may not seem like much, but when a man has to leave his home and family so that they can draw aid from the welfare agencies it is not very easy to do. Most working men that become unemployed are not eligible for aid, although their *families are, and as long as he is living with his family it is his responsibility to provide for them. If he is unemployed* and has used up all of his unemployment compensation checks, what is he to do then?

In many instances you find that if he has no physical injury or handicap, he is not eligible to collect aid. So to see that his family can survive, he has got to leave and let his spouse go and get aid for his family until such time as he finds employment, and be able once again to take care of them again.

Mr. President I think that you should sit down for a minute and look over this situation and look and see what is happening to your country.

Trouble

And I think then you can see why drug abuse is on the rise and why there is so much more crime in the city streets and why riots are becoming more and more frequent. I don't know what it is like to look at the situation from the greener side of the fence because I have never been there, but from this side looking at this side all I can see is crabgrass and weeds.

The Black, Puerto Rican and Poor White people of this country are going to want an answer to this problem and it is going to have to come from someone and I don't think that it is necessary to tell you who that someone is because I think that you already know.

Thank you very much for reading this little note and I hope that it will help to take some if not all of the pressure off of this very delicate situation.

Respectfully yours,

David E. Parks

Paul Penders

Hazel St. Strikers Picket Landlord's Cadillac Outlet

Hazel Street tenants escalated their three-month-old rent strike with a picket of landlord Robert Maffeo's Cadillac dealership in Milford on March 27. Leaders of the tenants group presented Maffeo (at right) with a petition asking him to stop eviction proceedings against the strikers. The picketers, more than 40 strong, marched up and down the sidewalk for about an hour, apparently bringing Maffeo's business to a standstill for the morning.

Prosecution's Case Heavy on Hearsay Evidence

Continued from page 20

Sams. He said that Sams began to call Rackley a pig when he became convinced that Rackley lied to Ericka Huggins in telling her that he could not read. Kimbro was present when Sams initiated beatings on Rackley until he began to *read (or recite--Kimbro was unsure) the Ten Point Program of the Party. He saw Sams burn Rackley with hot water,* looking for more "information."

Kimbro's testimony was very well rehearsed and most noticeable was the way he continually referred to the gun--a .45 said to belong to Rory Hithe--which the prosecution has called the murder weapon. He volunteered information without being asked and was careful to state where the gun was--in the trunk of a car, in the coffee table, in the cellar--at all times. Kimbro also painted a picture of Sams' conduct, mentioning, among other things, that he had ordered one of the women to sleep with Rackley to get information from him.

No Conspiracy Shown

It was Kimbro's testimony which at times most clearly refuted the idea of conspiracy, although most of his and *Peggy Hudgins' testimony has been admissible only because Markle has promised to prove the conspiracy.* Nearly all of what has been said does not relate to either Huggins or Seale; it is hearsay with respect to them and is admitted only "subject to connection." That is, if the prosecution does not prove the conspiracy, the jury will be instructed to "forget" almost all of the testimony so far introduced.'

So, while Markle spoke of conspiracy, Kimbro told of Rackley's being given money for bus fare to New York. Rackley left the house and returned of his own accord to look for his jacket. The house was searched for the coat, and it wasn't found. At that point, Sams said that he didn't think Rackley *wanted* to leave and that he would have to be questioned more. Using the conspiracy charges, Markle has introduced evidence from up to four days preceding that moment at which Rackley walked back into the house, of his own free will, and unexpected by anyone in it.

A strategy based on tactics such as those used on Hudgins, on the questionable conspiracy charges and on such sensationalism as eight gory pictures of the body when one would have served to prove that it existed (something which the defense has never denied) is augmented by piles of tangible evidence seized illegally.

Defense Challenges Evidence

The defense is challenging the right of the prosecution to introduce evidence obtained in the course of a search conducted without a warrant, and has subpoenaed 25 to 30 witnesses to support the motion. The story of the arrests and search was told by the police officer who directed both.

The law allows for arrests and/or searches without a warrant when "probable cause" is combined with a lack of time. On both levels, Catherine Roraback is challenging it. There are questions about timing and the policeman contradicted himself on the stand, first saying that he had information at 8:00 pm that a man was being held at Orchard St., then later saying that he was mistaken--that he didn't know of it until 12:00 midnight. The raid took place at 1:00 am--if he knew at 8:00 pm, there was plenty of time for him to apply for a warrant.

He told of an "interview" with Frances Carter, during which she told him, between 11:40 and midnight, of having seen Rackley at Orchard St., and about his wounds. (i.e. probable cause). That "interview", charges the defense, was an interrogation session that lasted for several hours and was conducted without Carter's having the opportunity to call a lawyer.

During it, according to the defense, she was shown guns and bulletproof vests to be worn by the police on the raid and told that she could help her friends by talking. Finally, the cops says that she gave him all the information between 11:40 and 12:00, the 20 minutes before they prepared for the raid, although he took no notes on it. The defense says that she told him little before 4:45 in the morning--and that he got no "probable cause" from Frances Carter.

There is more. When they arrived, the police smashed a window in the door to force entry. The door was unlocked. The police say that they banged on the door and announced who they were before breaking in. Yet, by the police's own testimony, when they got in, Kimbro and Hudgins were sleeping in the front room and Ericka Huggins was sitting in a chair with her baby.

So it goes on. The hearsay will be admitted and the jury will hear hours upon hours of testimony which they will be expected to forget if they choose not to believe that the conspiracies existed. The evidence, too, will probably be admitted. All together, there are ten cartons of materials, plus two typewriters, two mimeograph machines, a couple of rugs, an adding machine, a tape recorder and tapes. Markle has said that he will introduce only evidence seized on May 22 and 23. The search, for which a warrant was *never* obtained, lasted for four days.

Tenant Groups To Meet Here

Yvonne Morant

The New Haven Tenant Representative Council will be host to the National Tenant Organization, Eastern Regional Conference, on April 23-25, 1971.

Plans are now being finanalized by the Eastern Regional officers and local tenants representatives. Committee Chairmen are: Mrs. Linda Rogers, Housing; Mrs. Alberta Russell, Workshops; Mrs. Gladys Tanaka, Registration; Mr. Leroy Gomes, Speakers; Mrs. Yvonne Morant, Publicity; Mrs. Gladys Thomas, Hospitality; and Mrs. Paul Lincoln, Transportation.

For further information call 624-2919.

Pro- and Anti-Labor Forces Clash on Public Employee Bills

by Matt Borenstein

Not all battles of workers against bosses are fought with strikes or at the bargaining tables. The conflict continues in Hartford and Washington where unions and employers push on opposing sides for various pieces of legislation.

On March 12, I went to Hartford where the Labor Committee of the Connecticut General Assembly held a public hearing on proposed legislation on municipal employee relations.

I found Connecticut Labor well prepared for the hearing. Along with copies of each bill to be discussed, copies of the Legislative Bulletin put out by the State Labor Council, AFL-CIO were available. The labor publication contained a summary of each bill and the AFL-CIO position.

The hearing consisted of testimony for and against various bills by pro- and anti-labor forces.

Robert Krause represented the Connecticut Town and City Managers Association in anti-labor testimony and Leonard Kirschner, Executive Vice President of the State Labor Council, AFL-CIO supported protective legislation for municipal employees.

Representatives of the Conn. Conference of Mayors - also representing an anti-labor position-walked out early in the hearing because they would not conform to ground rules of testimony on one bill at a time. They wanted to give one overall presentation to the Labor Committee. When the chairman refused, *they stormed out of the hearing.*

Bills for Municipal Employees

Ever since the Municipal Employee Relations Act was passed over ten years ago, *the Connecticut Conference of* Mayors and the Connecticut Town and City Managers Association has been promoting legislation to undermine it.

The Municipal Employee Relations Act basically gives workers employed by Connecticut cities and towns the right to union recognition and collective bargaining.

Amendments to this act are up for consideration this year. Amendments supported by organized labor include safeguards against "company unions" and negotiations on matters now covered by civil service regulations such as promotions. (House Bill (H.B.) 5175)

Anti-Labor Bills

Anti-labor bills proposed include

H.B. 6084 Prohibits negotiations with striking municipal employees and teachers until such time as they abandon the strike and return to work.

H.B. 6105 Prohibits municipal employees from serving as a member of any municipal civil service commission, personnel board or pension board.

H.B. 6589 Provides that in the case of a strike by teachers or other municipal employees any taxpayer can institute injunction proceedings. This bill also makes it unnecessary to prove irreparable injury in a proceeding to enjoin a municipal employees strike.

H.B. 6779 Permits a municipal employer to file a petition for a new election when it believes that the employee organization (union) ceases to represent a majority.

All of the anti-labor bills were opposed by Kirschner of the State Labor Council and Everett Shaw of the Policemen's Union. A summary of the contents of each bill and the State AFL-CIO position was contained in the **Legislative Bulletin**, No. 8, of the Connecticut State Labor Council-AFL-CIO. For copies send to above at:

9 Washington Ave.
Hamden, Conn. 06518

Aid N.J. Strikers

The Executive Council of the West Haven Federation of Teachers has authorized a collection for the striking teachers of Newark. The Newark Teachers Union has gone through nine weeks of a very bitter strike and the West Haven teachers want to give real support.

Strikers have been beaten and union officers are in jail. Fines pile up at a rate of $75,000 per day. A month ago a mass rally was called and several New Haven teachers attended.

Welfare Union Submits Bill For Collective Bargaining

Editor's Note: The following article was adapted from an article in the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees (CUWE) Newsletter. It was written by a member of that union and explains to the membership the contents of a collective bargaining bill they submitted to the State Assembly.

Four collective bargaining bills for State employees are before the Connecticut General Assembly this year. Our bill is House Bill (HB) 8046, introduced by Rep. Stolberg of the 112th district in New Haven.

Our bill differs from other laws in the determination of the bargaining units *(employees negotiating a contract as a group). Generally, the units are set by a State Labor Relations Board according* to their judgements of such factors as community of interest, wages, hours and other working conditions, the history of collective bargaining, and the desires of the employees.

We think the decision should be based solely on the desires of the workers, since it should be their right to decide on their own groups. To facilitate the process of determining bargaining units, our bill suggests departmental groupings (or smaller divisions within a department if applicable, e.g. institutional) with provisions for employees to modify units if they desire.

Exclusive Representation

One of the most important principles in collective bargaining which HB8046 provides is exclusive representation. This means that one union is chosen by democratic procedures to represent all the workers in the bargaining unit. Management may not recognize or negotiate with any other union. When exclusive representation is not provided for, management is often able to promote devisiveness among workers even to the point of busting unions and rendering employees helpless.

In our bill, all matters affecting employees are negotiable. The Governor is the chief negotiating authority for the State and the legislature must appropriate funds necessary to carry out any agreements between the State and a union.

Strikes Permitted

Agreements are always reduced to a written and binding contract which must be ratified by the rank and file membership of the union. Strikes are permitted unless the union and administration have agreed to resolve their differences through mediation or arbitration.

Our bill asks for a Public Employee Relations Board with two members appointed by the governor, two by the State Labor Council of the AFL-CIO and the fifth member who serves as chairman to be elected by a unanimous vote of the other four members.

The State Labor Relations Board already in existence is appointed by the governor. This board would not necessarily be impartial in a labor dispute that involved the state as the employer.

Other Bills

The other bills introduced this session are the Connecticut State Employees Assocition Bill, the AFSCME bill and the "democratic leadership" bill.

At Bridgeport Plant

Management To Shut Out Union

An attempt, by Local 3, Tool Die and Mold Makers Guild, to renegotiate its second one year labor contract with Harvey Hubbell, State Street and Bostwick Ave., Bridgeport, was temporarily rebuffed when the company suddenly announced that it was eliminating the tool room which had been part of the company's operations for over 50 years.

Of the 600 workers in the plant only the tool room's 21 men are organized, a condition which makes their small union vulnerable to anti-union assaults.

Still, according to Joseph Holodnak, the union's chief shop steward, this move on the part of the company is a naked and illegal tactic obviously designed to destroy the union, and it has filed an unfair labor charge with the NLRB against the company.

While awaiting the decision, the union is working under the old contract which had expired March 17. And the company, which has not yet set a date for closing down the tool room, has already begun some elaborate dismantling procedures.

Success of New Guild

The relatively new Guild, whose main headquarters is in Long Island, has in the past year and a half successfully organized toolmakers in some 12 plants in Connecticut, most of which are small jobbing shops, winning wage increases in all of them. In the larger plants, like Harvey Hubbell, this benefited even the unorganized workers in the plant who were also granted wage increases by the company to keep them from organizing.

And, since the company's latest and very obvious maneuvering, organizing leaflets from the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers union have begun to appear at the plant's gates with encouraging results, indicating that a heightened political awareness is now spreading even through the unorganized workers.

It appears to be another classic example of an anti-union tactic back-firing on the company.

At Middletown

Police Attack Strikers

A bitter 12 week strike at the E.I.S. Automotive Company in Middletown culminated on March 29 in a downtown rally of 300 strikers and their supporters.

The picket line of UAW strikers has met with harassment from both management and the police, including an indiscriminate attack by Middletown police on March 19.

Without warning or provocation, according to workers who were present at the scene, the police charged with nightsticks at chest level. About 30 people were injured, mainly women.

Virtual Press Blackout

Ernest I. Schwarz, owner of the plant, and called by some "Mr. Middletown" for his connections with City Hall and the **Middletown Press**, has used his political leverage to clamp a virtual press blackout on any favorable strike publicity.

On Monday, March 15, Schwarz drove his Lincoln Continental through the picket line and knocked over Jim Campagna, a picket. Schwarz refused to stop and attend the injured man, and despite the action of five witnesses who have given signed complaints to the Police Department, no action against Schwarz has yet been taken by the local Prosecutor. The **Middletown Press**, whose publisher is a personal friend of Schwarz's and of which Schwarz is a part owner, reported the incident as an "accident".

The March 29 rally included a march down Main Street in Middletown by 300 workers and their supporters. They paused to boo at the Middletown Press and were addressed at City Hall by the mayor. The mayor has proposed a 3-man committee to help settle the long labor dispute.

The Middletown Solidarity Committee is currently rallying support locally behind the striking workers, and to destroy the lopsided political, editorial and economic pressure that is constantly facing the strikers.

An E.I.S. worker

Scene on the picket line of the E.I.S. Automotive strike in Middletown.

Hospital is Prison

People Need Alternatives To Ct. Valley

(The first article in this series told how and why people get shipped off to Connecticut Valley Hospital. The second article explained what happens at CVH. This last one suggests changes that should be made at every point in the system.)

Two major changes must be made to give poor people with mental problems a fair shake in Connecticut. First, we need to make it *harder* for the State to "treat "people against their will or to ship them off to other cities. Second, we need to make it *easier* for the State to treat willing patients in a way that helps them to get better. This means that the INSTITUTIONS which are now involved in the State's "mental health" structure must be changed.

First, the law. Connecticut's laws are set up to make it as easy as possible for a person to get treated for mental illness without suffering embarassment, inconvenience, or public scorn. This is as it should be. Unfortunately, these same laws make it much too easy for someone else, or the State, to put YOU away without THEIR suffering embarassment, inconvenience, or public scorn.

There are a *dozen* different ways that you can wind up a CVH if you have a drinking problem. There are three different laws that let you go "voluntarily." (But a "voluntary"' patient must give ten days written notice before he can leave the hospital.....plenty of time for the State to keep you in under another law.) You can go "informally," with no strings attached. (But CVH will not *take* you informally.....they want to be able to control your departure, so that law is never used.)

A judge can "probate" you two different ways, "regular" or "alcoholic." He can also send you to CVH to be evaluated for sanity when you are accused of a crime.

"Thirty-Day" Papers

There are five other laws that get you to CVH. The most important one is the "physician's certificate" or "thirty-day paper." Most people go this way. When the doctor decides that you can't be handled, some papers are signed that force you to be taken to CVH against your will for a period of up to *two* months. ("Thirty-day paper" is another one of those strange words that is always flexible.) Once at CVH, you are under the care and *control* of the hospital, no matter how you got there.

What should be done about a set of laws that make it easy for society to call you crazy and then dispose of you? They should be wiped off the books! The professionals will tell you that there are many humane ways to hospitalize people, such as the "informal" commitment. But these ways are hardly ever used. If the State wants to get you badly enough, there is *no legal way* for you to avoid being shipped off to CVH.

Reform Legislation

There is a bill in the State legislature now that will solve many of these problems if it passes. It proposes to tighten up the ways that a person can be shipped off to CVH and shorten the time that he can be held there for vague reasons.

It stands very little chance of passing, because the experts in charge of the large state mental hospitals are fighting it. They say this bill will make things "administratively inconvenient" for them, and that it will interfere with "good psychiatric practice." The general nature of their complaints seems to be that "the doctor knows best" even about such things as legal rights and freedoms.

If the laws are changed, it will still be possible to hospitalize a sick man for his psychosis. But it will be much harder to jail a poor man for his thoughts, which today is often the result of laws on the books.

But changing the laws is only half the battle. Even if nobody could be forced to go to CVH, there would still be many more people who want and need psychiatric help than New Haven can handle. These people would have to choose CVH, a place twenty-five miles from home. Any available money should be spent in New Haven on things that people will want to use.

Feasible Alternatives

The answer is not to pour more and more money into local mental hospitals like the Connecticut Mental Health Center. CMHC is much better than CVH, but if it gets too big, it will slowly become just like CVH. What we need is not bigger and better mental hospitals, but institutions that people can feel comfortable using.

One idea would be to set up neighborhood clinics that have the psychiatric staff as just one part of the total clinic. The staff would be prohibited from committing anyone or notifying any other agency of anything other than actual violence on the part of the patient. This would probably be far cheaper per patient than CVH.

Another possible answer would be to set up several multi-family houses in each area as Family Therapy units. Each unit of four, five, or six apartments would be renovated from inferior housing with available Federal money or rented under a rent supplement program. Each apartment could house the entire family of a person who has a mental problem.

They could see doctors, social workers, and psychologists regularly on an outpatient basis. One apartment in the building would be occupied rent-free by psychiatric professionals, social service professionals, or students in their last years of training in these fields. These people would be available to the other tenants for crisis intervention, advice, or just plain conversation. A building could evolve into a mutual help unit or remain as an apartment building with a nearby professional who cares.

XYZPG

by Judy Miller, Joan Gombos, and Leah Shultz
(all active in Women's Liberation)

Population Control: Do you put the emphasis on <u>population</u> or <u>control</u>?

The men doing the writing and talking emphasize <u>population</u>, trying to lull us into forgetting about <u>control</u>.

A Great Crisis is being created around us ––

POPULATION

The Explosion psychology – <u>The Population Bomb</u>, by Paul Erlich

The Catastrophe psychology – "F-A-M-I-N-E – 1975!", by William and Paul Paddock from Planned Parenthood

"The Human Race has maybe 35 years left – after that people will start eating plankton – or people." by David Lyle, Esquire Magazine

The Control psychology –

"But who will be the PARK RANGER for the HUMAN RACE? Who will cull out the surplus in this country or that country when the pressures of too many people and too few resources increase beyond endurance?" – by Gen. William Draper, Population Crisis Committee

Why is the <u>crisis, bomb, explosion, catastrophe</u> atmosphere being created? *Possibly to make us feel ready for CONTROL.*

IS THERE REALLY A CRISIS?

"Only a few third world countries have high densities–India, Pakistan, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, and one or two others, But none exceed 450 people per square mile. And yet Holland with a population density of 972 per square mile, is not called overpopulated, while countries like Venezuela, with only 27 people for each square mile are said to have a population problem. There are no hungry people in Holland." from The Earth Belongs To The People.

Question: When is a society pronounced overpopulated, and by whom?

CONTROL

Who wants to control?
Whom do they want to control?
And Why?

<u>There is no doubt that we, women, are the ultimate target.</u>

Business has the largest interest in population control because it is population that
1. Makes the labor force 2. Creates markets for products

Therefore, Population Knowhow (read Control) is **good for business.**

Merrill Lynch, a securities analysis and investment firm, says:

"We believe that current and future trends in population have also far-reaching implications for the investor...the opportunities appear to be limitless."

A Fortune survey of chief executives of the largest 500 corporations shows that at least 8 out of 10 favor some sort of effort that would curb further population growth.

(Not so surprising, as it probably reflects their elitist class besides business interest.)

Also, when women have smaller families they may be "free" to go to work, i.e. cheap labor for business.

(We do need to work. In some cases to provide our own economic base; in most cases to support a family. Most of us have no choice but shit work.)

We become cheap labor nationally and internationally.

THE BUSINESS OF BIRTH CONTROL – CREATING THE CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIETY

Julian Simon, professor of marketing, writes in a progress report on research for "selling family planning" that birth control is "the biggest marketing research job ever." Family planning "revealed no magic button for the advertiser to push for sudden and overwhelming acceptance for family planning; that is, nothing was found like the magic key of laziness in instant coffee or guilt towards family in executive air travel."

Once again, women become consumer targets.
Business is exploring the mass market potential;

"Little has been done," Simon says, "to estimate how much is worth spending to create a customer and prevent a birth."

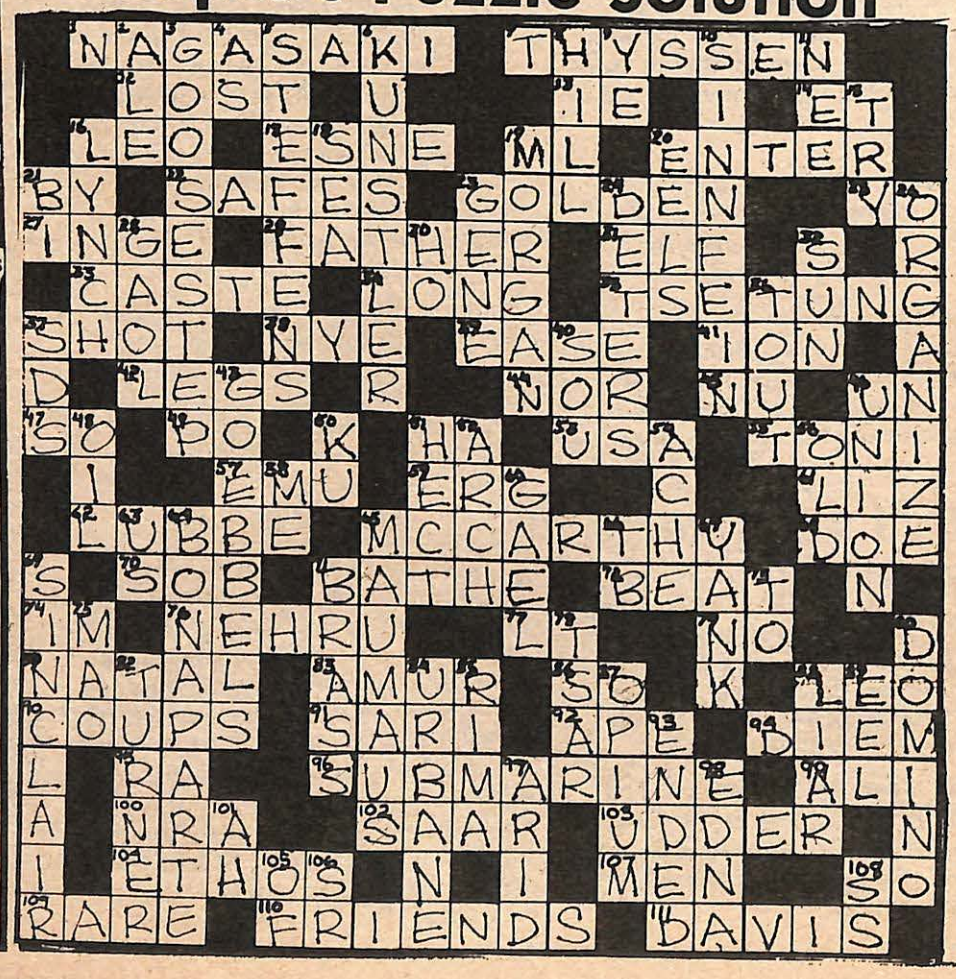
Is birth control a good business?

Business says: Not if government rather than private business is doing it.

"Return visits (to Indian Government Birth Control Clinics) are so low that they would make a retailer shudder at the prospects of building up a steady clientele."
= from "Fertility – A New Trend in Global Business," by John Farley

Probably Government will surrender this costly public service to the private profit motivated sector as it has so readily done in other areas of public welfare.

People's Puzzle Solution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RARE FRIENDS DAVIS

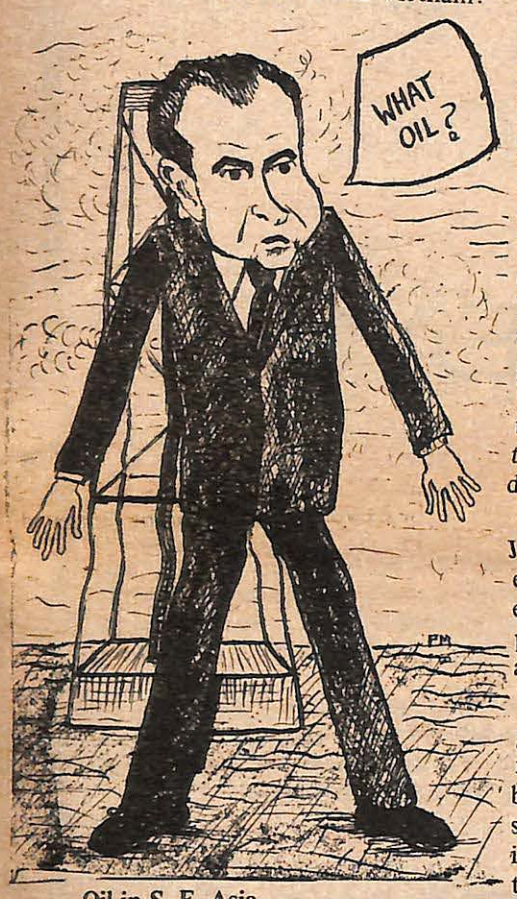
World Affairs

Slicky Dick's Oil War

Most of the information in this article is taken from a recent issue of the Paris, France, newspaper, **Le Monde**. *The original article by Jacques Decornoy was translated by John Heckman.*

Is Nixon's widening war in Indochina the result of pressure from U.S. companies? What is the connection between U.S. corporations investing money in oil in southeast Asia and U.S. government activities there? How badly do U.S. oil companies want to "hold" Indochina to harvest their "black gold?"

On March 15, 1971, William Rogers, the U.S. Secretary of State officially denied that U.S. policy was linked to U.S. oil companies' interests. But what are the facts about oil and Vietnam?



Oil in S. E. Asia

Oil is definitely there. In 1969, ten U.S. corporations paid for exploratory investigations. They included the Tenneco, Standard Oil of California, Gulf, Continental and Union Oil of California companies. Later, and quite conveniently, the President of South Vietnam, Thieu, issued the 1970 law granting permits to foreign companies searching for oil. By March, 1970, **Fortune Magazine** reported that the five big U.S. oil companies had already spent $2 million each on explorations.

The U.S. government was very interested in the oil companies activities. This is what S. Unger, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, had to say to a U.S. Senate committee as far back as November 11, 1969: "A very, very important affair may take place. No one knows as yet whether it will or not. It concerns the search for oil taking place in the Gulf of Siam. If it works, there will of course be a new and quite important source of American investment in this country."

Geologists and other experts estimate that within 5 years, the oilfields around Indochina will be able to produce 400 million barrels a day. That is more than the total oil production of the entire Western world.

Oil and U.S. Foreign Policy

The development of this very rich oil source must obviously influence U.S. government strategy in the Pacific. We have the clearest possible evidence that it does in the words of Philip H. Trezise, the Undersecretary of Economic Affairs at the State Department in Washington, D.C. Writing in the **Department of State Bulletin** on October 26, 1970, "The United States import and export enormous quantites of energy products... No government whatever can forget the place of sources of energy in its political and economic life...We must thus enormously develop local production or import much more crude oil *that we do today...I think it will be decided to import more oil."*

But if the U.S. needs oil, so does Japan, if not more so. Tokyo is also exploring for Asian oil sources. So whoever gets the oil off Indochina will have profits from selling it to both the U.S. and Japan.

The profits are vast, so the stakes are high. Nixon's plan for "Vietnamizing" the war is costing Americans billions. Is its purpose perhaps to strengthen that particular government in South Vietnam which will continue to give U.S. corporations the edge in the oil grab? Does the war continue to secure the base for oil company profits?

The companies spend millions on publicity to convince the public that foreign oil sources are, in the usual publicity language, "essential for the national interest." Are they really? Whose interests are these "national interests?" Oil and the Vietnam War are connected. The facts suggest that the connection may very well **not** meet the "national interests" of most Americans.

Narco Worker Says

Drugs Are Dead End Road

by Art Fleischner
Modern Times Staff

Talking to Bill Taylor is like taking a warm bath. There is the feeling that this soft-spoken man, into drugs for ten years and jail for three, is at peace with himself despite the turmoil that surrounds him daily.

Bill works for Narcotics Addiction Research and Community Opportunities, Inc. (NARCO). He began their summer internship program there after getting paroled last September.

Marshall Bergen

Bill Taylor

With the help of Jimmy Jones and Giggy Martindale from the NARCO office in New Haven, Bill has been directing the referal program on the edge of the ghetto in Waterbury.

*"We have six full-time and one part-*time worker," he said, "and all are former drug-abusers. We are struggling to stay open and competing for funds like all groups are forced to do, but we also have some private money and so we're free from the politics and bureaucratic control that usually keeps things from getting done."

Part of the NARCO ideology is that drug addiction is an attitude as well as a condition. "It's no accident that drugs have been in the ghetto for so long. Whether it is heroin, alcohol or pills, it makes no difference. They are all suppressors of the community," Bill added.

"My feelings come from being part of a minority, a black. I was a drug-abuser when there weren't any programs at all and I know how bad it is. That's why I have love for people. No one should have to go through what I did."

Bill hardly moved while talking and at times was barely audible. He is always in control of himself and seems to understand that solutions will take time. There is some irritation, however, when he talks about the lack of drug treatment centers and the fact that there are no programs dealing wiht those under 16 who are into drugs.

Attitudes Important

"I'm working on people understanding themselves --- their attitudes--- I want to give them a feeling of what drugs do to a person, a family, a community.

"Part of my reasons are selfish. I've got four kids and I don't want them to go through what I did.

"When I was in jail, my oldest son wrote and said that he wanted to live with me. I knew that was a real issue to deal with, a human relationship. And if I kept on drugs I'd never deal with the problems."

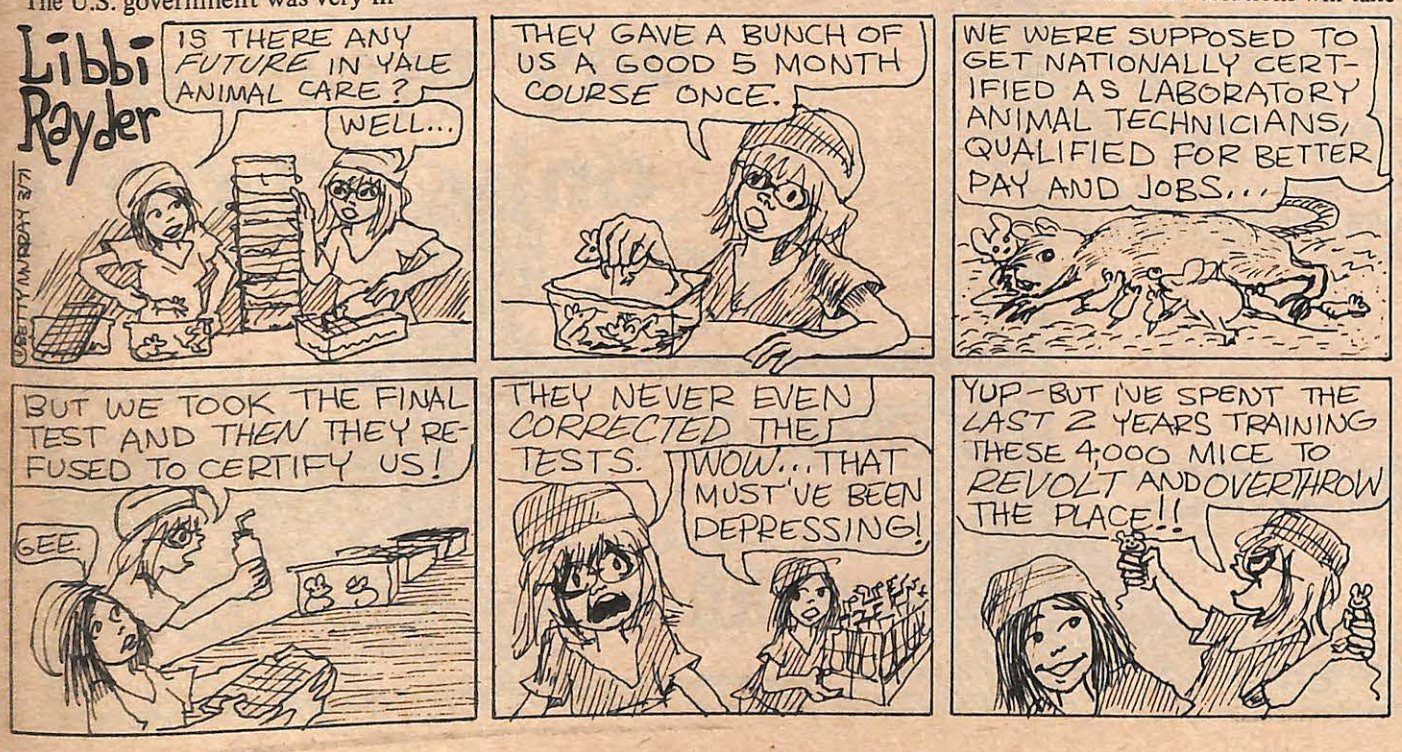
Bill spends time talking to local groups about drugs, visits jails and hospitals to keep alive some hope for the people put there, gets jobs for people coming out of these places, as well as running the Waterbury office.

Drugs Dead End Road

"Also I got tired of that lifestyle. The glamour of jail wore off and I saw the dead-end road that I was on. But that was the way in the ghetto. It is not just the physical damage that drugs do, but also the psychological causes for it that we have to deal with.

"Why is there all this concern about drugs the last year? People have been dying for years in the ghetto. Now the problem is no longer confined there and so we have a lot of politicians yelling about the great crisis.

"The crisis only comes about when certain people are affected and now everyone is in one way and we have to deal with it." Bill Taylor is doing that.


Libbi Rayder
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BUT WE TOOK THE FINAL TEST AND THEN THEY REFUSED TO CERTIFY US!
GEE.
THEY NEVER EVEN CORRECTED THE TESTS.
WOW...THAT MUST'VE BEEN DEPRESSING!
YUP-BUT I'VE SPENT THE LAST 2 YEARS TRAINING THESE 4,000 MICE TO REVOLT AND OVERTHROW THE PLACE!!

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Theater Review

Blood Knot: Blood Is Not Thicker Than Racism

by Elizabeth Henderson

The unbreakable ties of blood– the blood of kinship, the blood spilt or yet to be spilt in a society divided by racial hatred– is the central theme of **The Blood Knot**, now playing at the Long Wharf. Athol Fugard's play isolates two men, one black, the other white. The situation seems real but, as in the works of Samuel Beckett, there is a certain ambiguity to it all which suggests a hidden allegory.

The two characters in **The Blood Knot** are brothers– at least they think they are. They live together in a South African township reserved for blacks only. The black brother works; the white brother keeps house and saves their money for a future outside their run-down shack. The doubt about their kinship creeps in because the white brother spent many years away "passing" in the white world. Both remember their mother, but their memories of childhood are very different.

Mutual dependence and love bind the two men to one another. The colors of their skins drive them to hatred and mutual suspicion. The play examines the entire scale of possible attitudes between black and white pushing to the very edge of mutual extermination.

The Blood Knot could be seen as an allegory of the eternal human predicament– how to live with guilt, how to love and trust another human being. It is worth remembering, however, that it was written in South Africa ten years ago and performed before white audiences by white and black actors. 1961 was the year of the Sharpeville incident when police fired on unarmed black demonstrators, killing over 30.

Jim Crow in Africa

Since then apartheid has grown stricter as the all-white regime perfects its machinery for separating the races. A recent poster put out by the South African Ministry of Justice threatens imprisonment for disobeying laws like these: "No African may buy land or own property anywhere in the Republic. Under no circumstances may a non-white person use facilities set aside for the use of white persons." The U.S. abolished laws much like these only in 1964. The psychology of racism explored in **The Blood Knot** is far from dead in America today.

Fugard's script calls for a minimum of of dramatic action. Two men talking could make for a dull evening, but under Ted Cornell's sure direction David Clennon and Zakes Mokae hold the audience's attention for every minute.

William L. Smith

Zakes Mokae and David Clennon in "The Blood Knot," a South African play at the Long Wharf through April 3.

My only criticism of the play is that the material is somewhat stereotyped The black brother is earthy, physical, spontaneous. The better educated white brother thinks everything over carefully. The one lives for the moment, the other lives by the clock.

Both actors, Mokae, veteran of the original South African production, and Clennon, a recent graduate of the Yale Drama School, create fully believable characters. Mokae's movements are especially fine, expressing the fatigue of a man who has been called "boy" all day long.

SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY

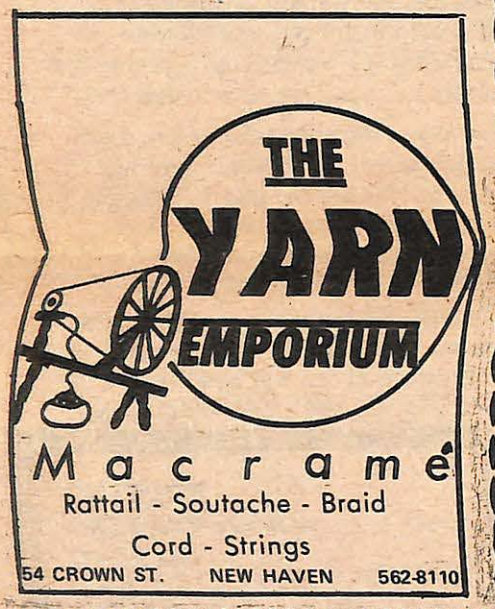
Not to you
do we pledge allegiance,
For when we thrived in peace,
you forced us to arms.

When instead we offered flowers,
you wilted their bloom
With tear gas and night sticks.
Now we are lost.

When we lie bleeding,
you dragged us away
To black iron cages,
Left to nourish our hatred with anguish.

When we gave a thought to freedom,
you gave us no choice
Except to resist. . . .
Die red in the streets,
for you. . . .
by you
And now you ask for peace
Instead of Revolution!

– Myles 3/4/71



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Dietary Workers Demand Recognition

(continued from page 1.)

Supervisors had been holding special meetings with workers to try to scare them away from the union. The hospital administration has been especially using the threat of unemployment (Insured unemployment in Connecticut hit 10% last week).

The dietary workers refused to be pushed around and at a meeting on Monday night, March 22, decided to hold a "high noon" and confront the administration the next morning.

Have a Happy Day

Near the end of the "meeting" of the dietary workers with the administrators, one administrator said in a shaky voice, "Are you all going to return to work"? The eighty-five workers laughed and said yes. One woman worker said, "He was scared, he thought he was going to have to fry eggs." The dietary department in the hospital prepares, and serves all the food and is also in charge of food cleanup.

As the workers left to return to their jobs one administrator said, "Have a happy day." The workers were happy because they knew they had the power to win.

Labor Board Precendent

Local 1199 will file for an election with the Connecticut Labor Relation Board for only the dietary department. There are an estimated 1300 union-eligible workers at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

However, two years ago the Connecticut Labor Relations Board recognized a single department of another Connecticut Hospital (Manchester Memorial Hospital) as a legitimate bargaining unit.

Union officials expect a similar ruling for the Yale-New Haven Hospital Dietary Department. However, they feel that the hospital administration will use every stalling tactic it can to put off the election.

Stimulus for Other Workers

Union organizers feel that the solidarity of the dietary workers will be a stimulus for more hospital employees to join. The union drive has been going for about a half a year and the hospital has already tried to buy off the workers with raises.

However, the recent job freeze and the resulting speed-up has shown many workers that they need a union for basic rights and respect as well as more money.

Neal Beck

Hospital workers prepare to march into hospital administrator's office.

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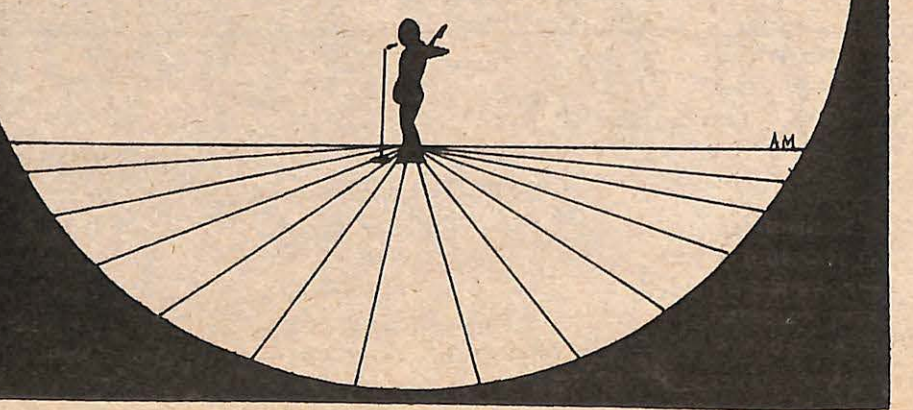

Events

Apr. 1,8,15, Thurs.: Food Coop Meetings. Find out where and how to buy food. Jam sessions will follow. Bring instruments. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St. 8 pm.

Apr. 1,8,15, Thurs.: Yale Women's Alliance. Room 301, Hall of Graduate Studies, York St., (across from Wall). Open to all women. 7:30pm.

Apr. 1,8,15, Thurs.: Homosexuality Discussion Group Weekly Meeting. Common Room, Dwight Hall, High St., 9:00 pm.

Apr. 1, Thurs.: "Negro Spirituals and Oral Literary Tradition" presented by Sister Thea Bowman. The program will express through lecture and song, the Folk tradition of the blacks during the days of slavery in America. Albertus Magnus College, Aquinas Hall, Winchester Ave. & Goodrich St. 8pm all are welcome.

Apr. 2, Fri.: Public meeting organized by the Women's International League For Peace and Freedom (WILPF), commemorating Dr. Martin Luther King; Quotations by Irene Catalan-Yates, Songs by Ann Diers; and "West and East - Women Demand Peace" address by Catherina Camp, Nat'l president of WILPF. Trinity Church Parish House, 53 Wall St., 8pm. Donation $1.00 Students, .50 cents.

Apr. 2, Fri.: Fair Haven Ministry's 4th anniversary celebration. It will be a Festival of Feasting and Dancing with music furnished by the "Citations". Tickets for the occasion can be obtained at the Parent's Ministry at 405 - 407 Grand Ave., 7:30 pm.

Apr. 2,3, Fri., Sat.: "The Disintegration of James Cherry" directed by David Duhaime and performed by the Foundling Theatre Group. The Little Theatre, University of New Haven. 8:30 pm, $1.

NOTICE

Lonnie McLucas of the Black Panther Party may be released on bail if $3,500 can be raised. Please help by sending contributions to:

Lonnie McLucas Bail Fund
c/o Michael Koskoff
Attorney-at-Law
1241 Main Street
Bridgeport, Conn.

Apr. 2,4, Fri.-Sun.: Work Weekend at farmhouse of the New England Committee for Nonviolent Action. Help urgently needed. RFD 1, Box 197B, Voluntown, Conn. 06384.

Apr. 3, Sat.: Household Auction Sale sponsored by the Fair Haven Parents' Ministry. 405-407 Grand Ave. Open to all low-income residents of the New Haven area in need of appliance items. Proceeds to be used to sustain ministry programs. 9 am.

Apr. 3, Sat.: "The Trial of Lenny Bruce" by Frank Speiser. Benefit: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 620 Chapel St. Refreshments, pretzels and beer. 8:30pm. Cabaret evening contribution: $5.00 per person, or $8.75 per person for above performance and Apr. 25 performance of Songs of Bert Brecht and Kurt Weil". Student Rush Tickets:$2.50.

Apr. 3,10,17, Sat.: People's Free Food Program. Open to all interested, 865 Chapel St., room 222, 1 pm.

Apr. 3, 10, 17, Sat.: Chess Games. The Exit Coffeehouse. 2-6 pm, 25¢ to play, 50¢ to learn.

Apr. 3,4,5, Sat., Sun., Mon.:
"Revolution on Film" All proceeds to benefit Third World Cinema Group, People's Free Food Program and the Revolving Bail Fund.

Apr. 3, Sat.: "Fidel" 1:45pm, 5:15 pm
"Hour of the Furnaces" part 1, 3:30 pm.
Apr. 4, Sun.: "Hour of the Furnaces"
part 1, 1:30 pm.
part 2, 3:30 pm.
Apr. 5, Mon.: "Hour of the Furnaces"
part 2, 3:15 pm.
"Ice" 7 and 10 pm.
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"Hour of the Furnaces" : parts 1 and 2 : $1.25.

Apr. 3, 10, Sat.: *"Go Jump in the Lake."* Long Wharf's Children's Theatre, 222 Sargent Drive, 1:30 pm. Call 787-4282 for further info.

Apr. 4, Sun.: "Arts Festival" Hooker School, Canner & Livingston Sts. 12-5pm. Tickets $1.00 or patron ticket (admits family) $5.00.

Apr. 4, 11, 18, Sun.: Open Rock Jams. The Exit, College and Elm. All performers invited. 7:30 pm. 50 cents.

Apr. 4, Sun.: Spiritual and Social Awareness Program sponsored by the Fair Haven Ministry. The Ministry invites you to the program and hopes that you will bring a can of food or an extra dollar which will be stored in the ministry and kept on hand for any resident in the Fair Haven Area in need of such help. 155 Grand Ave. in the Christian Congregational Church.

Apr. 4, 11, 18, Sun.: International Folk Dancing. Instruction every week Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm St., second floor, 8-11 pm. 25 cents.

Apr. 5, Mon.: "Drug Awareness" Program, sponsored by Conte School P.T.O., at Conte Cafeteria, 21 Wooster Place. Community residents over 18 invited. 7:30 pm.

Apr. 6, Tues.: Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Monthly membership meeting, Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market St., 8 pm.

Apr. 7, 14, Wed.: Foster Parents for Progress weekly meeting. Trinity Parish House, Wall St., 8 pm. Anyone interested in having a coffee hour to discuss problems informally, call Mrs. Jesse Kennedy, 389-4764.

Apr. 7, 14, Wed.: Revolving Bail Fund Dinner. Bread and Roses, 6-8 pm, .75¢.

Apr. 7, 14, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Dinners. Bring something to share. Call 776-9574 for location. 6:30.

Apr. 7, Wed.: "The Development of Female Sexuality." New Haven Women's Liberation. The Unitarian Church, 608 Whitney Ave., 8 pm. For further info or child care call the Women's Center, 436-0272.

Apr. 7, 14, Wed.: Environmental Action Group Meeting. Room 12, Dwight Hall, High St. between Chapel and Elm Sts., 7:30 pm.

Apr. 9, 11, Fri., Sun.: "Communes and Co-ops". New England Committee for Nonviolent Action. Voluntown, Conn.

Apr. 13, Tues.: Dwight Concerned Citizens General Meeting. Troup Middle School, Edgewood Ave., 7:30pm.

Apr. 14, Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers open meetings. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College St., 8 pm.

Apr. 14, Wed.: Ecology Fair. Displays, booths, demonstrations, exhibits. Environmental films, Student Center Lounge, 9:30 am - 12. 12:30, Keynote speaker, Dr. Rita Kaunitz of the Clean Air Commission. 1 pm. Panel Discussion "Environment and the Law." 2:30 pm, "The Politics of Pollution", Miss Karen Sheldon, Attorney for Nader's Raiders. 3 pm and 4:30 (tentatively) Boat Tour of the New Haven Harbor. Sponsored by the Environmental Action Group at the University of New Haven.

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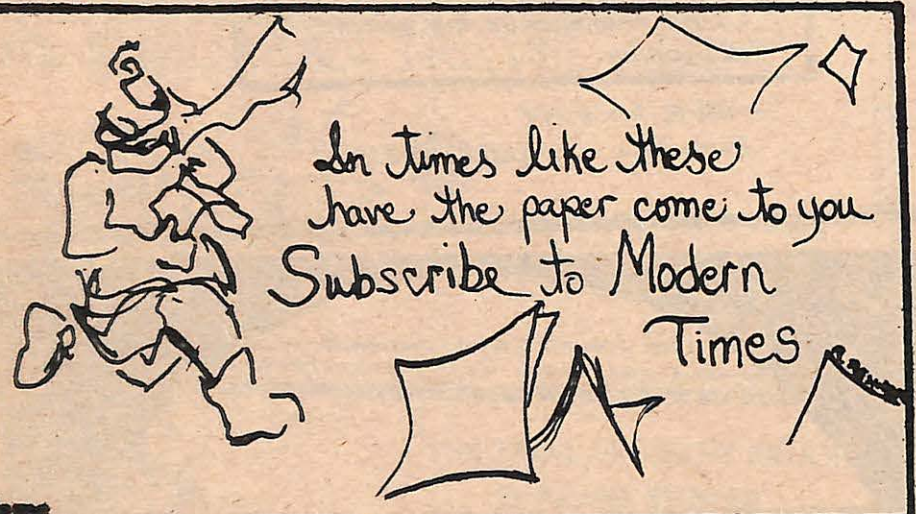

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Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

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Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel.